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Established 1837

Austria 6 S	Libya 2 P
Belgium 10 A	Luxembourg 10 L
Denmark 12 D	Morocco 12 M
France	..... 12 F	Netherlands	..... 12 N
Germany	..... 12 G	Norway	..... 12 O
Greece	..... 12 G	Portugal	..... 12 P
Great Britain	..... 12 B	Spain	..... 12 S
India	..... 12 I	Sweden	..... 12 S
Iran	..... 12 I	Switzerland	..... 12 S
Italy	..... 12 I	Turkey	..... 12 T
Japan	..... 12 J	U.S. Military	..... 12 U
Lebanon	..... 12 L	Yugoslavia	..... 12 Y

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 43-52 (41-51). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, with some snow. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-60 (48-58).
CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
MILWAUKEE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
ST. LOUIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
PHILADELPHIA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
BOSTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-60 (48-58).
HONOLULU: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-80 (68-78).
PERMITS: Temp. 38-42 (36-40).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Pompidou-Nixon Farewell Cordial, Differences Remain

By Chalmers M. Roberts and Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—President Nixon in bidding farewell to French President Georges Pompidou today frankly conceded there still are important differences between Washington and Paris.

The two men stood together in the chilly sunshine of the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Nixon at that one of the "major objectives" in his first year in office—

to restore a better relationship with France and that had been started during his visit to Paris and Gen. Charles de Gaulle last year.

He said he believed "great progress" on that score had been made in the past year. Then he added that in the talks with Mr. Pompidou, "we have not agreed on everything but we have found that our areas of agreement are greater than our areas of disagreement."

Defined Differences
In administration official, private details of the talks, but it more fully: "We have defined our differences and established a line of communication. That was all we needed and all we got."

Both American and French officials sought to talk up the good atmosphere of the conference, but it appeared that no progress had been made in narrowing policy differences.

In the Middle East, Mr. Pompidou is known to feel the Soviet Union is a settlement. But U.S. administration believes otherwise. The French leader also is critical of the publication of the Big Four. The United States has published its plan.

Pompidou's theme here is that the West has not put the same test in the Big Four talks, while the Americans say they have exhausted every

effort here said of the Pompidou talks: "We're each taking our well-known views. There is no movement."

But this was papered over in warm farewells given Mr. Pompidou by President Nixon in the White House garden.

ington and he termed the talks "extremely cordial, frank and fruitful."

Mr. Nixon said they had made "very great progress" toward achieving friendlier relations between the two countries. He made no reference to the partial boycott by members of Congress yesterday when Mr. Pompidou addressed a joint session of Congress. Despite the boycott, which stems from French Mideast policies reportedly favoring the Arabs, Congress generally accorded a warm welcome to the French leader.

After the French president had driven off to fly to Cape Kennedy, San Francisco, Chicago and New York, Mr. Nixon chatted for nearly 20 minutes with French newsmen who had come to Washington with Mr. Pompidou.

Mr. Nixon said that "I am always fascinated when I meet a head of government." This was the first Nixon-Pompidou encounter.

He went on to say he found the French president both "very intelligent" and "very suave" as well as "very measured and deliberate, not one to pop off and say something indiscreet."

He had thought of Mr. Pompidou, apparently on the basis of advance briefings, as a "rather brittle person" (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Gives No Explanation
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—Ambassador to France R. Sargent Shriver confirmed last night that he submitted his resignation some months ago, but refused to say whether he had more recently urged President Nixon to accept it.

Mr. Shriver confirmed reports that had circulated earlier in the week to reporters who questioned him at the French Embassy following a white dinner offered by French President Georges Pompidou in honor of President Nixon.

When asked if he was leaving his Paris post, Mr. Shriver said, "In all frankness, I don't know."

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters the President expects Mr. Shriver to remain at least through the American tour of Mr. Pompidou.

Mr. Shriver said that when Mr. Nixon took office he was one of the few envoys who did not submit his resignation, as is customary among ambassadors to foreign countries, because the President had asked him to remain in his job.

He did not say what had prompted him to finally submit his resignation.

The ambassador, 54, has been under pressure from some Maryland Democrats to seek the party's nomination for governor in 1970. Mr. Shriver also has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York or Illinois.

Israel Jets Dart Deep Into Egypt Raids Resumed; Claims Conflict

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Israel today claimed it shot down three Egyptian MIG-21s as intensive aerial warfare resumed in the Middle East after a two-week lull.

An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo claimed two Israeli jets were downed today and another hit while raiding deep in Egyptian territory.

Egypt launched the first strikes this morning when Soviet-built jets attacked Israeli outposts along the northern sector of the Suez Canal.

The Egyptians claimed their warplanes knocked out Israeli tanks and weapons emplacements. An Israeli military spokesman said they caused no damage and no casualties.

A few hours later, Israeli warplanes pounded a Soviet SAM-2 missile site 19 miles west of Cairo, the Tel Aviv spokesman said.

The Israeli jets evaded ineffectual Egyptian anti-aircraft fire to strike at the target. The spokesman said all the aircraft returned safely to base.

In Cairo, an Egyptian spokesman said eight soldiers were injured in that raid, Reuters reported.

This afternoon, Israeli jets again darted deep into Egypt to attack another SAM-2 missile site near Duhmein, 75 miles north of Cairo. Egypt's MIGs scrambled to intercept them.

In the ensuing air battle, Israeli pilots blasted three MIGs out of the skies, the spokesman said. All Israeli planes returned safely to base.

The kills brought to 88 the number of Arab aircraft downed since the 1967 Middle East war, according to Israeli Army communications. Seventy-one of them were Egyptian and 17 Syrian, Israel has admitted losing 19 aircraft, mostly to ground fire.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said Egyptian gunners shot down two Israeli planes and hit another in a dogfight.

The spokesman said that the Egyptians lost one plane. The pilot bailed out while other planes safely returned to their bases.

Two-Pronged Hanoi Offensive Imperils Key Laos Strongholds



NOT LISTED—Mrs. John O'Grady holds back her tears on leaving the North Vietnamese delegation, where she was told there was no record of her missing husband.

U.S. Mother With 7 Children Gets Bad News From Hanoi

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—An American mother, surrounded by her seven young children, was told today that her husband was not among North Vietnam's prisoners of war and that it was up to U.S. officials "to say he's dead."

The information given to Mrs. Dianne O'Grady of Las Vegas was the first direct reply to questions about American prisoners of war since hundreds of wives and children started coming to Paris to approach Hanoi's delegation here last year.

A small blonde woman, Mrs. O'Grady, was comforted by a friend as she left the North Vietnamese headquarters.

Composing herself, she said: "They were polite. They were very nice and they had the answer waiting for us. My husband is not a prisoner in their camps in North Vietnam. He is not a prisoner at all and they feel it's up to my government to say he's dead."

Col. John O'Grady of the U.S. Air Force was shot down over North Vietnam three years ago and has been listed as missing in action.

"I'm relieved to know, but it hurts a lot," Mrs. O'Grady said. Her children, aged five to 17, cried as they drove back to their hotel, she later told a reporter.

Until today, North Vietnam's standard reply to families seeking information about American flyers was that they would be informed in due course. The attitude has been denounced by the U.S. delegation at the peace talks here. Today, U.S. Ambassador Philip C. Habib again brought up the prisoner-of-war

VIETNAMESE, Laos, Feb. 26 (AP)—North Vietnamese troops have been sighted in what appears to be a pincer movement toward the last two main Laotian government strongholds west of the Plain des Jarres, informed sources said today.

In the path of the North Vietnamese advance are Long Cheng, fortress headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's 10,000-man guerrilla army of Meo tribesmen, which is fighting on the Laotian government side, and Sam Thong, ten miles south, a main air-supply base for northern Laos. Loss of those two bases would virtually cancel government ground resistance to the Communist drive that began three weeks ago and has seen the fall of one Laotian outpost after another.

The Plain des Jarres fell to the North Vietnamese last week. The sources said the Hanoi forces would probably strike also at the vital junction of routes 7 and 13, enabling them to cut the road linking Vientiane with the royal capital at Luang Prabang.

Meanwhile, government troops were reported to have vacated positions on the 7,000-foot mountain of Phou Khe, six miles west of Xiang Khouangville on the southern side of the plain. Sources said there was fighting during the evacuation of the mountain. No casualty figures were available.

Retreating government soldiers clashed with a Communist force, numbering possibly 300-500 men, about 12 miles southwest of the plain and moving toward Long Cheng and Sam Thong. But no casualties were reported.

The reported movements of the North Vietnamese troops indicated they might try to encircle the southern perimeter of the plain and attack Long Cheng and Sam Thong from both north and south.

Official reports of the fighting were sparse. The Laotian Defense Ministry spokesman has given no briefings for several days. Western sources say they are also confused because of the rapidly changing situation.

The government forces appear to be falling back in haste. The U.S. Embassy issued a statement declaring that it would continue to help newsmen cover the Laos situation. The statement was

issued as a result of a comment attributed by a mission spokesman to U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtree Godley. The comment had said the embassy had "no further interest" in helping the press because three Western newsmen had made their way without authorization to the base at Long Cheng.

A statement issued today said, "The U.S. Embassy emphasizes there is no change in the policy of assisting the American press to report the situation in Laos as accurately as possible."

The newsmen slipped into Long Cheng Tuesday while on a visit to Sam Thong. Their presence in the semi-secret Long Cheng headquarters reportedly irritated the Laos situation. The statement was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Criticism of Trade Policy Disputed by EEC Commission

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26 (WP)—The European Economic Community's executive commission today sharply criticized U.S. criticism of the European trade policies and warned in return that protectionist measures would be taken in the U.S. Congress.

The commission said it was "grave concern" over the U.S. trade policy, but it also said that the U.S. government's policy of "unilateralism" was "unacceptable."

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Van Gogh Work Brings \$1.3 Million

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—An anonymous buyer last night paid \$1.3 million for a painting by Vincent Van Gogh of cypress trees rising from a cornfield.

The price set a record for the artist. Another Van Gogh work, "Le Labourer," was sold for \$875,000. Details are on Page 14.

By Cutting 'Sacred Cow' Programs Nixon Asks \$2.5 Billion Saving in Budget

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—President Nixon urged Congress today to join him in eliminating obsolete and non-essential federal programs for a saving of \$2.5 billion in the next fiscal year.

Major savings will come through the sale of surplus stockpiled commodities and cuts in the space research program.

Carrying out a pledge in his budget message last month, the President singled out for elimination or basic changes 57 programs that he called "obsolete, low priority or in need of basic reform."

Five U.S. Marines Arrested In Slaying of 16 Vietnamese

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Five U.S. Marines have been arrested and charged with the murder on Feb. 19 of 11 Vietnamese women and five children whose bodies were discovered by villagers the next day, the Marine Command announced today.

The Marines were described as members of a five-man patrol of the 7th Marine Regiment operating in a contested area around Refugee Hamlet 4 of Son Thang village, 27 miles south of Da Nang.

The Marine Command withheld the names of the accused and their unit designation pending notification of the men's families.

They have been confined in the brig of the Marine Command, known as III Marine Amphibious Force near Hoi An, south of Da Nang, since Monday, the command said.

Villagers Find Bodies
The alleged massacre came to light on the morning of Feb. 20 when villagers of Son Thang Hamlet 4 discovered the 16 bodies. Whether the corpses were in a grave or in the open was not disclosed. They reported their discovery to a passing Marine patrol, the command said.

'Only Protecting Vietnam Position'

Laird Tries to Calm Upheaval On U.S. Involvement in Laos

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird today defended the administration against angry Senate charges of growing American involvement in Laos. He declared the United States was using its planes in Laos only to protect the American position in South Vietnam.

Stating that there had been no basic change of policy in Laos over the last three to four years, Mr. Laird told reporters that no American ground forces were engaged in the Laos fighting.

U.S. bombing in Laos, he said, is used to impede North Vietnamese arms and men going through Laos to South Vietnam.

His comments, made after a morning appearance before a House subcommittee, followed a Senate outburst yesterday in which several senators jumped on the administration. What provoked the senatorial anger was reading eyewitness news accounts reporting that armed Americans in civilian garb and American-supplied bombing planes are being involved in the war in Laos.

Denials Lodged
Secretary Laird and Rep. George H. Mahon, D. Texas, chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, lodged flat denials that any of the U.S. bombing is supporting Laotian government troops against the present Communist attacks, but both said the bombing was to protect U.S. forces in Vietnam.

"We have used air power—the President announced this in his press conference in January—in Laos to protect our position in Vietnam."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gromyko Urges Security Talks

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko appealed today for quick convening of a European security conference, the news service ADN reported.

Mr. Gromyko, speaking to 400 workers in an East Berlin factory, also said it was necessary to be prepared to deal a counter-blow to anyone threatening security.

The ADN dispatch, which did not quote Mr. Gromyko directly, said he gave a detailed discussion of European security.

Wallace to Run For Governor Of Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Former Gov. George Wallace made it official today. He announced his candidacy for governor of Alabama and hinted that he would run again for president in 1972.

Before 500 cheering supporters he declared his support for a return to segregated schooling. As governor he would work for the return of schools to the total control of individual states, he said.

In the South, most observers agree, this would mean resegregation. Mr. Wallace admitted that he favored this.

"That's the best kind of school system," he said.

The comment set the stage for an important campaign difference between him and incumbent Gov. Albert Brewer.

Gov. Brewer, though no integrationist, has publicly declared: "I don't believe anybody believes we can go back to segregation."

The two men, once close friends, will face each other in the May 5 Democratic party primary to win the right to face a Republican candidate in the November election.

Nixon Aide Urges Market To Respect Outside Nations

GENEVA, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Carl J. Gilbert, President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, said today he hopes the European Economic Community will show "greater deference" to the interests of outside countries in the course of its development.

Mr. Gilbert was alluding at a press conference to the concern that has been expressed that the trade of other countries may be hit as the six-nation EEC takes Britain and other applicants into its community as projected.

The U.S. official also voiced serious concern over the "wide-spread proliferation" of preferential trade pacts that are not compatible with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He was alluding to the concessions that the EEC has been granting to countries with which it has concluded special accords without extending the same benefits to other member states of GATT, a 76-nation trade organization.

Not in the Rules

Under the GATT fair-trade rules a trade concession made by one member to another must be extended to all the GATT countries.

Mr. Gilbert reportedly pressed this issue in a private meeting of the major trading nations attend-

ing this session of GATT member states.

Jean-François Deniau, the EEC's top foreign trade official, defended the special arrangements at the GATT meeting, but Mr. Gilbert commented later that he had heard nothing to "alleviate my concern."

Prospects that a major international assault on trade barriers could get under way in 1971 were dimmed today by the community.

Olivier Long, GATT director-general, said at the outset that he hopes to see all the preliminary work completed in time to permit a 1971 start on negotiations covering both agricultural and industrial products and non-tariff barriers to trade as well as tariffs themselves.

But EEC sources made clear that they think that the 1971 deadline is "unrealistic." They said it is doubtful that the great mass of preliminary work will be completed in time for the negotiations to start next year.

According to these sources, the EEC expects to have its resources taxed by negotiations with Britain over its admission to the market. They doubt that the six will be in a position to carry on a second major international negotiation concurrently.

Floodwaters Receding in West Germany

Soviet Bonn Embassy Is Cut Off by Rhine

BONN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Floodwaters throughout West Germany receded today but many residential sections in the Bonn area remained under water.

West German border police used rubber dinghies and amphibious jeeps to ferry employees of the Soviet Embassy in nearby Rolandseck because the road leading to the building on the Rhine bank was under three inches of muddy water.

Soviet Ambassador Semyon Tsarapkin, just back from more than a month's stay in Moscow, dodged a photographer trying to take a picture of him getting into an amphibious jeep. He later took a small, Soviet-owned bus, which drove up alongside the door.

The American Embassy, which is also on the river bank, was not cut off. The waters reached within 100 yards of its entrance, where German municipal workers erected a cement and wood barrier.

Police reported that the Rhine had receded five inches since it reached its highest level of 27 feet eight inches yesterday, and they do not expect the river to rise again.

The damage caused by the floodwaters was estimated to be in the millions. It included wreckage of a new recreation area in Niederdollendorf that cost 1.8 million marks (\$492,000).

Bonn public health officials said drinking water delivered to the Mehlem suburb of the city was affected by the floods and recommended that households boil their tap water before use.

The West German weather service in Offenbach, near Frankfurt, predicted an early end to the current thaw, with colder air spreading over the country that will refreeze melting snow in the mountains.

Paris Suburbs Flooded

PARIS, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Water from the swollen Seine River flooded several southeastern Paris suburbs today.

At Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, residents took to boats along streets near the river, with water in some places over three feet deep.

The picture was the same at Ablon, while at Corbeil the river reached its danger level.

In Paris, the expressways along the banks of the Seine were even more inundated than when they were closed to traffic over a week ago.

Other French rivers still rising were the Loire and the Maine.



When leftist students demonstrated at Rome University, neo-fascists came by to counter-demonstrate with emphasis. The result was violence, which summoned helmeted, shield-carrying police. Above, a leftist (discernible by hammers and sickles stenciled on his trouser legs) is led away after struggle.

University Unrest in Europe

Police Seal Off Rome Campus After 3-Day Student Fights

ROME, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Police sealed off the Rome University campus today after quelling fights among students that began three days ago.

About 500 policemen locked all entrances to the campus and refused to allow anyone to enter. The police did not interfere, however, with leftists occupying several university buildings.

Several persons were injured in scattered fighting with sticks and iron bars. One right-wing youth was carried away unconscious.

Three hundred rightists, waving Italian flags, tried to raid the leftist-held School of Literature today but were beaten back by police.

The attack never came. Police surrounded the building for several hours. Finally, the students evacuated it.

Students' Militancy Spreads in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Militant student demands to see the confidential files their universities keep on them spread to five campuses across Britain today, touching off sit-ins and threats to raid administrative offices.

At Oxford, students defied a court injunction and occupied an administrative office for the third straight day. They demand to see files they say are kept on their political activities. Officials say there are no such files.

Other agitation occurred at the University of Manchester, the University of Sussex, and at Warwick University in Coventry.

Saigon Force Is Hit Hard Near Capital

Loss of 14 Men Is Worst Since Jan. 19

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—South Vietnamese forces have suffered their heaviest losses in five weeks and American B-52s have flown the most Vietnam raids in a week, official sources revealed today.

The South Vietnamese dropped nearly 1,000 tons of bombs against what the U.S. command described as guerrilla base camps, bunkers, weapons positions and staging areas all along the Cambodian border.

It was the heaviest B-52 bombardment in Vietnam since last Friday, when the bombers flew eight missions. The B-52s have spent most of the last week in Laos, where North Vietnamese troops have captured the Plain des Jarres and are trucking in supplies at the heaviest rate of the Vietnam war.

Fourteen South Vietnamese were killed and ten wounded yesterday in a clash with guerrillas in marshlands near Giong Trom, 45 miles southwest of Saigon. They were the heaviest casualties suffered by any Saigon unit since Jan. 19, when 20 men died in a Viet Cong ambush near the capital.

24 Guerrillas Slain

South Vietnamese marines reported killing 24 guerrillas in the battle near Giong Trom. Fighting elsewhere was light.

The guerrillas carried out their heaviest overnight shelling attacks since Feb. 4, bombarding 29 allied installations with mortar or rockets. The targets included two district towns. One Vietnamese civilian was killed and a soldier and ten civilians were wounded.

A terrorist threw a bomb yesterday into a cafe in the village of True Giang, 45 miles southeast of Saigon. The blast killed six Vietnamese civilians and injured eight, spokesmen said.

American battlefield deaths in Vietnam so far this year are more than 50 percent below the comparable period of 1969, the U.S. command disclosed today.

South Vietnamese losses have increased, while the toll of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong dead has fallen, the figures showed.

The U.S. command reported that 83 Americans were killed and 697 wounded in action in the week ending Feb. 21. In the previous week the totals were 96 dead and 589 wounded.

Government spokesmen said South Vietnamese losses last week were 361 men killed and 1,123 wounded, second highest weekly toll of 1970 for government troops, although overall battlefield activity decreased by 30 percent.

U Thant, Big Four Confer on Mideast Peace Guidelines

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Secretary-General U Thant moved actively into the search of Middle East peace guidelines today, calling in representatives of the Big Four powers for urgent consultations.

He saw U.S. Ambassador Charles Foy and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik in quick succession and asked French Ambassador Armand Béraud to come in later in the day.

Lord Caradon, the chief British delegate, last night briefed the secretary-general on the latest British position on the talks.

The four delegates are due to meet again tomorrow, Mr. Thant returned from a holiday three days early to confer with the Big Four before the meeting.

Smallpox Ruled Out

FORBACH, France, Feb. 26 (AP)—A smallpox quarantine at Sainte-Barbe Hospital, in effect since Monday, was lifted today. Doctors said they now believe a patient's smallpox-like symptoms indicated a vaccination reaction.

Vietnamese Deputy Dragged From Assembly Sit-in to Jail

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (NYT)—National policemen seized Tran Ngoc Chau, a South Vietnamese deputy, in his sanctuary in the National Assembly this afternoon and dragged him, struggling, out of the rear gate to begin serving a 20-year prison sentence for alleged pro-Communist activities.

The anticipated police raid on the building, watched by hundreds of spectators, ended a four-day sit-in in the assembly by the defiant deputy, who charged President Nguyen Van Thieu with acting unconstitutionally in ordering his prosecution.

The arrest was carried out despite the lodging of a court appeal by Mr. Chau, which a government spokesman conceded yesterday should entitle him to freedom until the appeal was decided.

Minutes before Mr. Chau was seized at 6:30 p.m. in a small rear office, about 50 newsmen pushed and dragged out of the room by the police.

According to eyewitnesses, Mr. Chau was knocked to the floor, grabbed by four or five policemen and hustled down the back steps to a rear court where he was pushed into a waiting jeep and driven off. Almost all newsmen and spectators had been moved by the police to the front entrance of the assembly, a former French opera house at Saigon's central square.

Army Rejects Plea To Halt Gas Tests

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., says the U.S. Army has turned down a congressional subcommittee's request to halt large-scale open-air testing of poison gas at the Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah.

Rep. Reuss quoted the Army as saying it thought such tests "may be necessary to ensure the development and maintenance of a strong deterrent capability."

The government operations subcommittee made the test-halt recommendation last November after it investigated a 1968 incident at Dugway in which several thousand sheep were killed by wind-blown nerve gas near the test ground.

Further Downgrading Parley

Chief Delegate of Viet Cong Skips Paris Talks Session

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 26 (WPT)—The chief Viet Cong delegate to the Vietnam peace talks stayed home today, thus further downgrading the deadlocked parley.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's "provisional government," sent an aide, Dinh Ba Thi, to the 56th session of the talks. A Viet Cong press spokesman made plain that Mrs. Binh is still in Paris and declined to predict whether she might return to the conference table next week.

The chief North Vietnamese negotiator, Xuan Thuy, has been absent from the talks for 12 weeks, allegedly in protest against the U.S. failure to appoint a successor of comparable rank to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned last December. Philip Habib, a career diplomat, has been leading the U.S. delegation since that time.

U.S. Attacked on Laos

There was no sign of progress at today's session, which lasted 1 1/2 hours. The North Vietnamese negotiator, Nguyen Minh Vy, attacked alleged U.S. efforts to escalate the war in Laos. Dinh Ba Thi, for the Viet Cong, placed the stress on American chemical warfare in South Vietnam.

Ambassador Pham Dang Lam, representing Saigon, charged the Communists with the responsibility for protracted conflict. Mr. Habib, for the United States, again arrived without a prepared statement and chose to pose questions to the Communist negotiators—concentrating on the fate of U.S. prisoners of war.

As of Jan. 24, a total of 1,447 U.S. military men are listed as missing in Southeast Asia. Of these, 368 are believed to be in North Vietnam, with only 175 of their families notified of their fate. Communist negotiators have taken the position that the prisoner-of-war issue is extraneous to the peace talks.

Mr. Habib said also that, while families of prisoners in North Vietnam were expecting letters on a monthly basis, "their correspondents have not been met." He said that "not one single letter" has been received from U.S. prisoners held by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

Hanoi Issues Data on POW

(Continued from Page 1)

issue at the 56th session of negotiations.

"I pleaded for the women," Mrs. O'Grady said. "And the fact that the prisoners of war are holding are criminal."

And I said that's what government feels and if you want to treat them that way, fine, why don't you just release names of the men you hold away?"

"He said, 'Well, we're starting have letters go out now and I told all the camps they can now with letters.' In other words, if the letters aren't coming, can presume they're not."

They're told the ones who write to write."

Mrs. O'Grady added: "I'm white and I'm feeling better alive, but I suppose everyone has a little hope. Still, when they see it's such a shock. Maybe did him a favor."

Hanoi Offensive Imperils U.S. Strongholds in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

Laotian government and the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi.

The State Department has denied the comment came from Mr. Godley. The ambassador was out of the country today and thus not available for comment.

Souvanna Asks New Parley

VIENTIANE, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, today called on the 14 signatories of the 1962 Geneva accords on Laos to meet again in a renewed attempt to end fighting in the kingdom, where North Vietnamese troops have captured key areas.

"We cannot very well allow ourselves to be crushed. It is up to them [the signatories] to take measures now," he said.

The situation in northern Laos

justifies a new Geneva-type conference, he said.

"We are going to send a letter to the co-chairmen of conference [Britain and the U.S.] to tell them about large-scale offensive of the North Vietnamese."

Laos would ask the co-chair to apply the fourth clause of 1962 agreement, which says in the event of a threat against independence, territorial integrity and neutrality of the kingdom, signatories should consult.

On Feb. 3, Laos proposed Hanoi that the strategic war Plain des Jarres be neutralized as a move to end the war. It rejected the proposal and has North Vietnamese troops on the region.

Thais Ask Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Thailand will rely on its own power but has asked the U.S. States for additional air equipment to meet any threat to its borders from Communist forces in Laos, Thai Foreign Minister Thanet Khoman said yesterday.

He spoke to newsmen after meeting with Secretary of State W. P. Rogers and Henry Kissinger, presidential adviser on national security affairs.

When asked about Bangkok reports that Thai Army forces standing by to defend the old borders in the face of an assault by North Vietnamese and Communist-led forces cut off frontier, Mr. Thanet said that a normal presentation. We let them cross the border of Mekong River."

5 Marines Are Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

heavily infiltrated by the enemy. The command's communiqué on the arrests described the area as "the scene of almost continuous sniper fire and booby-trap casualties."

The spokesman said that today a South Vietnamese popular force—district militia—company came under heavy enemy fire near the same hamlet and had to call in another company for reinforcements. There was no report yet on casualties, he said.

The daily war communiqué of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, for Feb. 20 and 21 did not list any Marine ground actions in the area of Son Thang.

Senate Probe Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—U.S. Sen. Charles E. Goodell asked the Senate Armed Services Committee today to probe charges of the alleged murder of 19 South Vietnamese civilians by U.S. soldiers.

Sen. Goodell recounted a purported eyewitness account of the alleged killings by a former soldier, James D. Henry, in the first issue of Scanlon's Magazine, a new monthly publication.

3 Ex-Nazi SS Officers Given 7 Years to Life

MUNICH, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Three former Nazi SS officers today received prison terms ranging from life to seven years for the wartime mass murder of Jews in occupied Russia.

A Munich court found former SS Lt. Col. Paul Johann Zapp guilty of shooting eight Jews and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Former SS Sgt. Baron Leo Karl Eugen Von der Recke, 66, was sentenced to 13 years in prison for complicity in two murders, while ex-SS Lt. Karl Heinrich Nos drew a seven-year term for complicity in three killings.

Paradise in the Sun

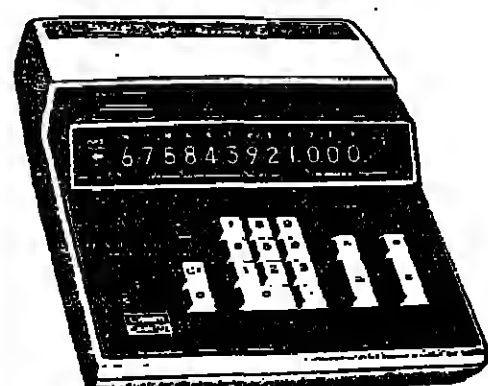
ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, superb seafood, gay casinos, roulette, miraculous climate the year round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal

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The Canon desk-top brain, Canola 1200, calculates in a split second. Silently. Accurately. Thanks to tiny ICs (integrated circuits). Yes. 12 digits. And an optically perfect display panel. It would have to be coming from us. Precision in optics and electronics is our business. What more could you ask for? Ask for our free brochure. And count on the name, Canon.



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Canon

Differs on Mideast and Vietnam

Moscow Shares Nixon's Views
On Improving Ties With U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—Soviet sources said yesterday that they shared President Nixon's hope for improved Soviet-American relations but took strong exception to his criticism of Moscow's policy in the Middle East and Vietnam.

BOAC Unveils
Pay-in-Advance
Fare Reductions

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—British Overseas Airways Corp. yesterday unveiled a new pay-in-advance fare scheme that will cut mid-Atlantic air fares by about one-third.

Pompidou
Ends Visit
With Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Pompidou, but instead found him with a strength of purpose that is very rare.

The President added that he was not all this "with no idea of being him up."

He added that Mr. Pompidou had the difficult task he was following Gen. de Gaulle.

He said that Mr. Pompidou had covered an enormous amount of ground from the Middle East to the Atlantic.

He said that Mr. Pompidou had been right to the point. There were very few wasted words.

He said that Mr. Pompidou had been very sound, said Mr. Nixon.

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A police car burning at the University of California, Santa Barbara campus riot.

O'Brien Won't Run
For Democratic
Party Chairman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Lawrence F. O'Brien

announced today he has informed Hubert H. Humphrey he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic Party's National Committee.

Mr. O'Brien said he has concluded "there are some within the party structure and some among those with whom the party traditionally has had close relationships who do not share the view that I should return as chairman."

"Therefore, it is clear to me that the consensus I deem vital for the next chairman would not be forthcoming and I will not allow my name to be presented for consideration."

Mr. O'Brien's decision throws into confusion the decision on the next chairman, who is to be selected next Thursday when the national committee meets.

Police Blame Kunsler Speech

Santa Barbara Students Riot,
Bank Branch Guttured by Fire

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 26 (Reuters)—A \$250,000 branch of the Bank of America and a coin laundry were gutted by fire last night in a riot by 1,500 students that started, police said, after a campus speech by William Kunstler, chief defense lawyer for the "Chicago Seven."

Thirty-four young persons were arrested after a ten-hour rampage in an area adjacent to the University of California, Santa Barbara, campus.

Today a Sheriff's Office spokesman accused Mr. Kunstler of coming here and "urging the kids to go in the street and rebel."

He said demonstrators set fire last night to the bank branch, burned a police car and buried Molotov cocktails, bottles and bricks at police. Twenty-five policemen were reported injured.

Appeal to Reagan

Heavily outnumbered by the demonstrators, police stood by help-

less as the bank was gutted. Sheriff James Webster asked California Gov. Ronald Reagan to put the National Guard on alert.

Before dawn today 300 policemen swept through the Isla Vista student residential area, where the rioting occurred, to clear the streets and set up road blocks.

Demonstrators said the outburst stemmed not from Mr. Kunstler's appearance, but anger against the "capitalist establishment" and the continuing in Vietnam.

But a sheriff's lieutenant said it was caused by excitement over Mr. Kunstler's visit. Violence the night before was staged in preparation for his speech and the second night in reaction to it, the lieutenant said.

Mr. Kunstler told students that the real violence in America did not occur in Santa Barbara but in police stations.

"I think the shadow of the swastika is on every court house, on universities, on government buildings, maybe even on the apartment door next to you," he said.

Sheriff's deputies said most of those arrested were charged with unlawful assembly.

Rocks Pelt Officers

Officers moved into the area after a helicopter, manned by police, broadcast warnings the gathering was an unlawful assembly. Most of the crowd dispersed, but authorities said small bands pelted officers with rocks as they moved through the area.

The demonstrators took control of a shopping area near the bank and hurled rocks and bottles at sheriff's department vehicles that ventured near.

Law enforcement agencies in three surrounding counties were called in to aid local police and deputies. They were joined by 150 highway patrolmen.

The campus has been tense since January, when a controversial faculty member was fired. The firing led to several days of student protests and confrontations with law officers called onto the campus to support university police.

At Other Campuses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Demonstrations and disruptions struck campuses in other parts of the nation today and last night.

In Syracuse, N.Y., today, more than 50 students temporarily seized control of the student government building at Syracuse University. A spokesman said the takeover was in retaliation for a student takeover of the university's administration building a week ago protesting an ROTC program. The spokesman said today's peaceful move was "in support of the administration."

Rocks were tossed and furniture smashed on the campus of the State University at Buffalo, N.Y., last night when demonstrators clashed with campus and city police. Sixteen persons were arrested, an 11 injured, but none seriously.

The outburst appeared to have been an offshoot of a dispute between black basketball players and university athletic officials.

The black athletes have complained they were not being treated equally with white players and that their education was being paid for by poverty program funds, rather than the athletic scholarships awarded to white players.

Black students with a list of grievances continued into a second day of demonstrations at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Miss., last night. Campus police backed by state highway patrolmen arrested 90 persons in three campus incidents.

A Villanova University student leader in Philadelphia said yesterday that the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and the Black Students League were preparing a demonstration there against an anticipated tuition hike.

But the leader, Michael Lotito, student body president, said other students had an alternative to demonstrations: They hired two lawyers to meet with administration leaders concerning the tuition hike.

3 Detroit Policemen, Guard
Freed in Algiers Motel Case

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 26 (AP)—Three white Detroit policemen and a Negro private guard were found not guilty of conspiracy yesterday in the Algiers Motel trial.

The all-white jury of six men and six women returned its verdict shortly after 2 p.m. It began deliberations before 11 a.m.

The three suspended Detroit policemen acquitted were Ronald August, 30; David Senak, 35, and Robert N. Paffie, 34. The former private guard freed was Melvin Dismukes, 27.

They had been accused of con-

spiracy to violate the civil rights of ten occupants of the motel during the 1967 Detroit riots.

The government had charged that the four men had used excessive force to obtain information about suspects. Three young Negro men were found dead in the motel annex on the morning of July 26, 1967, after a raid by the Detroit police and National Guardsmen.

The three Detroit policemen said after the verdict that they would seek reinstatement in the Detroit Police Department. They were suspended shortly after the incident.

The policemen and the guard had been accused of depriving the ten occupants of the motel—eight Negro youths and two white girls—of their rights under an 1871 civil rights law.

Federal District Judge Stephen J. Roth had told the jury that it was barred under law from being guided by "sympathy, prejudice, or public opinion" in reaching a verdict.

The trial was moved to Flint after the defense contended it could not get a fair hearing in Detroit because of prevailing community attitudes and widespread news coverage of the incident.

Mr. August was acquitted last summer on a state charge of first-degree murder in the death of Anthony Pollard, 19, one of the Negroes.

Pleads Not Guilty
In UMW Slaying

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (AP)—Silous Huddleston, president of a Tennessee United Mine Workers local, pleaded not guilty today to federal charges that he was a fifth conspirator in a plan to kill UMW insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski.

Mr. Huddleston, 61, of Lafayette, Tenn., is the father and father-in-law of two of four other people indicted by Cleveland federal grand jurors as alleged conspirators in the Yablonski slaying.

District Judge James C. Connell ordered Mr. Huddleston held in Cuyahoga County Jail under a \$250,000 bond.

Jumbo U.S. Flights

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—TWA yesterday began domestic services with the first Boeing 747 jumbo jet to be used on an internal route. The plane flew from Los Angeles to New York with 258 passengers. TWA is the second airline to put 747s into service.

Pan Am has 747s flying between New York and London, and between New York and San Juan.

Adm. Gorskov Honored

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Adm. Sergei G. Gorskov, commander of the Soviet Navy, received the Order of Lenin for his 60th birthday today. The Soviet Communist party paper Pravda said. The Order of Lenin is the Soviet Union's highest award.

Pneumonia Kills
Monique the Elk

JACKSON, Wyo., Feb. 26 (AP)—Monique the elk is dead. Don Redfern, manager of the National Elk Refuge, near Jackson, said yesterday the female elk with its electronic collar apparently had died of pneumonia.

A 23-pound, \$25,000 collar containing electronic equipment designed to make daily contact with the Minibug-3 weather satellite was placed around Monique's neck last Thursday.

The experiment was planned to determine winter migration habits of an elk herd in the northwestern Wyoming refuge.

However, no contact had been made between the satellite and Monique until yesterday. Mr. Redfern said: "For the last couple of days, Monique had dissociated herself from the rest of the herd, and didn't appear to be up and feeding. This seems to be a symptom of those who die of pneumonia."

The electronic collar was retrieved.

Leopard Kills Janitor
In Roman Apartment

ROME, Feb. 26 (UPI)—A leopard, which a young wildlife enthusiast hoped to domesticate, killed a janitor today and tried to attack its owner's mother.

The body of Brodo Gentili, 41, lay unnoticed for at least an hour when the leopard stalked about the terrace of a rooftop apartment while the terrified woman waited for her husband to come and kill it.

Police said that the leopard attempted to attack Mrs. Attilio Mariotti when she opened the door to the terrace about 4 p.m. She slammed the door shut and telephoned her husband, Attilio Mariotti. Mr. Mariotti rushed home, got a pistol and killed the leopard with two shots in the head. Then he went onto the terrace and discovered Mr. Gentili's body.

Police said that the leopard was kept in a huge cage on the terrace by Massimo Mariotti, 24, who sells wild animals to zoos and circuses. He is now in Africa.

Criticism by Svetlana Alliluyeva
Draws Reply by French Translator

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—A French translator replied today to charges by Svetlana Alliluyeva that his translation of her book "Only One Year" softened her criticisms of the Soviet Union and its leaders.

Michel Cournot said that "in my mind there's no relation between the Russian text and the English translation, if not a kind of automatic relation, a schoolboy's word-to-word job."

The Russian text is beautiful, moving and sometimes even funny. The English language translation on the other hand is very flat. The result is that the English language version was a disappointment.

In reply to Miss Alliluyeva's specific charge, Mr. Cournot said: "I tried to bring Svetlana's book to life in French with its delicate nuances; it is full of ambiguities. She criticizes the Soviet Union, but she makes it attractive. She praises the Soviet Union, but she presents it in an unexpected way. This ambiguity, which didn't appear in the American edition no doubt displeased Svetlana."

Editions Laffont, the French publisher of the book, has told the author's American lawyer that it will prepare a new translation.

Brooke Says
He Won't Vote
For CarswellTells Senate He Can't
Support Confirmation

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, a Republican, announced on the Senate floor yesterday that he could not support confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

In a speech that another senator called "both eloquent and dispassionate," the Negro senator from Massachusetts said that he could not "in good conscience support confirmation of a man who has created such fundamental doubts about his dedication to human rights."

The Senate chamber, which for most of the day heard debate on a bill to aid airport development, was almost empty when Sen. Brooke learned on the lectern atop his desk and began to explain why he had decided to vote against Mr. Nixon's second nominee to fill the Supreme Court vacancy.

In a 15-minute speech he told how he had given Judge Carswell's nomination, "as careful and deliberate an evaluation as I could," before deciding against it. Then he held a short colloquy with Sens. Charles E. Goodell, Republican of New York, and Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana.

"I have withheld comment on the nomination," Mr. Brooke began, "until the completion of my study of the hearing record and the number of senators publicly announcing their opposition to Judge Carswell's written opinions as a district judge. I will vote against confirmation of Judge Carswell."

McGovern, Javits to Vote 'No'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Sens. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., and Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said today they will vote against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Carswell.

Both senators based their opposition on Judge Carswell's civil rights record. Sen. McGovern charged Judge Carswell's legal career has been marked by "racism and mediocrity."

The statements raised to 19 the number of senators publicly announcing their opposition to Judge Carswell. To date, 14 senators have announced they will vote to confirm him.

Sen. McGovern said Judge Carswell is "not only a mediocre and undistinguished jurist, he has a long and consistent record of racial bias, lacking in appreciation for the most elementary principles of civil rights."

Sen. Javits said Judge Carswell demonstrated "an insensitivity to the crucial issue of equal rights which is, and I fear will continue to be, reflected in Judge Carswell's decisions."

\$1,500 Teacher Raise
Ends Newark Strike

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 26 (AP)—Newark's teachers voted last night to end their strike midway through its fourth week.

During the strike, which virtually shut down the largest public school system in New Jersey, 198 teachers were arrested on picket lines for violation of an antisubversion injunction. The new one-year pact brought raises averaging \$1,500 a year. Starting salary had been \$5,100 annually.

\$500,000 Heroin Raid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Coordinated raids on an alleged organized ring of Washington narcotics wholesalers with interstate connections Tuesday produced 21 arrests and seizure of a record \$500,000 worth of heroin, officials said.

At Other Campuses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Demonstrations and disruptions struck campuses in other parts of the nation today and last night.

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But the leader, Michael Lotito, student body president, said other students had an alternative to demonstrations: They hired two lawyers to meet with administration leaders concerning the tuition hike.

A 'Once in Trillion Years' Hand
Dealt at the Local Bridge Club

COCOA, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—A Cocoa woman claims she distributed four perfect bridge hands in a single deal—something the "Guinness Book of World Bridge" says could happen once in a trillion years if everyone in the world played every day.

Mrs. Jack Greenway said the deal came yesterday as her bridge group played at the Cocoa-Rockledge Country Club.

Mrs. Greenway said in the opening game she found she had dealt herself 13 spades. To her further amazement, she said, she had dealt 13 diamonds to Mrs. James Furgason, 13 hearts to Mrs. R.R. Deaton and 13 clubs to Mrs. Myron Stevens.

Mrs. Greenway said, "Mrs. Stevens thought it was sort of a joke and the other two girls just did not believe it. But I dealt the hands so I knew it was for real."

Mrs. Furgason confirmed the phenomenal hand and said persons at five other bridge tables witnessed the event.

The monthly bridge gathering continued play after the perfect hand. Mrs. Greenway said, and she did not realize the full impact of the deal until later that night.

Trial of Ex-Sen. Brewster Put Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—The bribery trial of a former U.S. senator, Daniel B. Brewster of Maryland, was postponed indefinitely Tuesday after a government-ordered medical report showed he has suffered a "severe mental collapse."

Following an "excessive intake of alcoholic beverages" last August, the report states, Mr. Brewster was admitted to a mental hospital in Ireland suffering from "confusion, disorientation and loss of memory."

H. Houston Merritt, one of the nation's leading neurologists, visited Mr. Brewster in Ireland and concluded in a letter made public in U.S. district court: "I do not believe that in his present mental condition Mr. Brewster is competent to understand fully the charges against him or that he is able to assist his counsel in the effective preparation of his defense."

Mr. Brewster, 46, a Democrat, was indicted Dec. 1 on charges that he took \$24,500 to influence his vote on "junk mail" legislation from Spiegel Inc., the Chicago mail order firm, and the firm's Washington lobbyist, Cyrus T. Anderson.

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The more you know
about classic cars,
the more
you like the
1936 Rolls-Royce



END
OF HOLIDAY,
HOLIDAY.

Take our long weekend to New York.

Now when you kiss goodbye to the Rive Gauche, your heart won't break any more. When you tear yourself away from the King's Road, your upper lip can remain stiff. Because now Queen Elizabeth 2 and Le France, those fabulous floating European cities, have created a new North Atlantic Treaty. Once a week, every week from the beginning of May, one or other of these superb ships will be sailing from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. QE2 also calls at Cobh, Le Havre and Bremerhaven.

During your long weekend aboard, you'll find food to make a gourmet's eyes water with gratitude. Friends. Lavish entertainment. Solitude (if you want it). Ambience. Soul-corrupting comfort. An endless choice of what to do next. And the time to unwind and enjoy it.

So give yourself a break at the end of your holiday. Isn't it the time you most need it?

Departure Dates: Every week on Friday or Saturday from May 2 through to October 30, either Queen Elizabeth 2 or Le France will sail from Southampton and Le Havre to New York. Fares from £239 (half round trip, Thrift season). The QE2 will also call at Cobh on June 16, July 28, August 25 and September 22, and at France at Bremerhaven on May 27, July 22, September 2, 30 and October 28. Why not see your travel agent today?

QE2/France

The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale.

Guerrillas Urge New Regime, Army Command for Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (AP).—The most powerful of the Arab guerrilla organizations called today for the establishment of a new national government in Jordan and a change in the command of the army.

The el-Fatah guerrilla group warned that unless the government and military leadership in Jordan enjoyed the confidence of the people, the country would be torn by repeated crises "which perhaps could not be controlled."

The Jordanian Army is headed by Commander in Chief Sherif Nasser ben Jamil, an uncle of King Hussein, whom guerrillas regard as an opponent of their movement.

In a statement in the form of a question-and-answer interview between the political editor of their own magazine "Palestine Revolution" and an unidentified Fatah leader, the guerrillas also bitterly denounced Jordan's Information Minister Salah Abou Zeid.

El-Fatah claimed Mr. Abou Zeid made press statements damaging to the guerrilla movement during the recent clashes between Jordanian forces and the guerrillas.

Mr. Abou Zeid's statements had "destroyed him for ever," said el-Fatah.

El-Fatah charged there were elements among the Jordanian authorities which planned to liquidate the guerrilla movement to clear the way for a peaceful settlement with Israel.

Opposed to Settlement

The guerrillas are opposed to any settlement short of the complete destruction of the state of Israel.

Referring to the resignation this week of Interior Minister Moham-

Pravda Charges More Escalation By U.S., Israel

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP).—Pravda charged today that unofficial reports from Washington that the United States would deliver more warplanes to Israel reflect U.S. and Israeli agreement to engage in "further escalation" in the Middle East.

The Communist party organ described a report by the Columbia Broadcasting system as an officially inspired leak designed to prepare the world for "another dangerous deal."

"The coming deliveries show that Washington and Tel Aviv intend to take the road of further escalation of aggressive actions against the Arab peoples," Pravda charged.

World Pilots Call Urgent Safety Talks

Would Consider 24-Hour Stoppage

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The International Federation of Airline Pilots called today for an emergency international conference on air safety.

Representatives of governments, airlines, airport authorities and air employees would attend the conference. It would discuss ways to stop "politically motivated attacks on aircraft—whether in the form of hijacking, sabotage or other armed aggression."

This proposal was made public today after a meeting here yesterday of the federation's executive.

The federation is made up of 51 national associations, representing 45,000 airline pilots.

The annual meeting of the federation, to be held here next month, will appraise security measures taken since the latest attacks on planes headed for Israel.

If the pilots are not satisfied with what airlines and governments have done, they said they would consider a 24-hour international strike.

Britain's labor union organization, the Trades Union Congress, today proposed special measures to insure the safety of air and ground crews working on planes that serve the Middle East.

Segregated Area

The TUC asked that British airports handle planes going to or coming from the Middle East at special, segregated areas. And it said, air crews should have the right to opt out of Middle East runs.

These proposals were made by TUC leaders at a meeting with the president of the board of trade, Roy Mason. Mr. Mason promised to take them up with the airlines.

Tonight in an interview recorded for British television, Israeli Premier Golda Meir reiterated her warning that Israel would act against air sabotage if world aviation authorities did not introduce effective safeguards.

"We will have to protect ourselves the best way we can," Mr. Meir said, but declined to be specific about any possible Israeli measures. However, she said, "We do not want to hurt people but sometimes innocent people are hurt."

Arabs Retaliate

ALGIERS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Algeria today joined Morocco and Syria in restricting the entry of Swiss nationals in retaliation against a similar move by Switzerland.

A government communiqué said Swiss citizens would now need visas to visit Algeria.

The Swiss restrictions were introduced after the mid-air explosion and crash last Saturday of a Swiss airliner bound for Tel Aviv, in which all 47 aboard died.

Earlier today, the Syrian Foreign Ministry asked its embassies and consulates abroad not to give visas to Swiss nationals without securing their approval.

Morocco announced the introduction of visas for Swiss visitors yesterday.

Services for Victims

ZURICH, Feb. 26 (AP).—Memorial services were held here today for the victims of the crash of a Swiss jetliner believed to have been caused by Arab sabotage.

Several hundred members of the families of the victims attended the ceremony in the main hall of the Congress House.

Mark Rothko, 66, Kills Self; Was Abstract Art Pioneer

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Mark Rothko, 66, a pioneer of abstract expressionist painting who was widely regarded as one of the greatest artists of his generation, was found dead yesterday, his wrists slashed, at his East Side studio here.

The chief medical examiner's office listed the death as a suicide. Mr. Rothko had suffered a heart attack last year, and friends said that he had been despondent in recent months.

Like most American artists of his generation, Mr. Rothko's early career was marked by struggle and was untroubled by recognition. His fortunes rose with those of the American brand of painting known as abstract expressionism, in whose development he had played a crucial role, along with Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Robert Motherwell, Adolph Gottlieb and Clyfford Still.

Today, Mr. Rothko's monumental canvases, in which simple rectangles of glowing color seem to float on the canvas, are known and collected throughout the world.

Mr. Rothko's quiet, contemplative canvases, often described as "painting about the sublime," are in strong contrast to the turbulent imagery of most of his contemporaries. The subdued content of his work has been described as "empty" by more conservative critics; those in favor admire their other-worldly calm.

Act of Faith

The artist shared the belief of his generation that painting was an act of faith. He was not given to public declarations about his work, but he spoke to friends of "trying to project a tragic vision."

And he was concerned about the way that vision was received. "A picture lives by companionship, expanding and quickening in the eyes of the sensitive observer," he wrote. "It dies by the same token. It is therefore a risky act to send it out into the world. How often it must be permanently impaired by the eyes of the unfeeling and the cruelty of the ignorant who would extend their affliction universally."

Mr. Rothko, whose full name was Marcus Rothkovich, was born Sept. 25, 1903, in Dvinsk, Russia. His father, Jacob, a pharmacist, brought his family to the United States in 1913, and settled in Portland, Ore. The young Rothko, then, was preoccupied with political and social matters, aspired to be a labor leader.

In 1921, he entered Yale, but left the college two years later to "wander around, bum about, starve a bit." He arrived in New York in 1925, and enrolled in Max Weber's classes at the Art Students League. The stint with Weber was his only formal training, and Mr. Rothko always considered himself a self-taught painter.

Starting out as a realist, he first exhibited in a group show in 1928 at the Opportunity Gallery in New York.

By the 1940s, his work, which in the previous decade had stressed urban themes, began to absorb the surrealist influences of Miro, Chirico and Max Ernst, artists whom he greatly admired.



Mark Rothko

Rhodesia Declares Intention To Become Republic Monday

SALISBURY, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Rhodesia will become a republic Monday, the government said today, severing the breakaway former colony's last ties with Britain.

It was the first British colony since the United States in 1776 to issue such a declaration.

At one minute past midnight Monday, the present parliament will be dissolved and a new election ordered, an Information Ministry spokesman said today.

Elections for a new parliament will be April 10, the spokesman said.

Comes as No Surprise

LONDON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The Rhodesian decision was received with no delight but little surprise in London.

There could be one significant result of the formal legal change of status. That is to put some pressure on the American government over the maintenance of a U.S. consulate in Salisbury.

Britain has been eager for the United States to close the consulate, which is seen by the Rhodesian whites as a symbol of at least partial approval. The State Department is also believed to have recommended withdrawal of the consul, but that recommendation was stopped in the White House.

Officially, the United States has argued that the consulate was perfectly appropriate as long as it was theoretically there to serve a British territory.

A 5-Year Struggle

The brief statement from the ministry heralded the end of Rhodesia's five-year struggle with Britain over the unilateral declaration of independence.

There have been several rounds of negotiations between Britain and Rhodesia since the declaration and the summer

Belfast Police Offer \$2,400 For Bombers

15th Blast in 6 Weeks Hurts 5 in Social Club

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Police today offered a \$1,000 (\$2,400) reward for information leading to the capture of persons responsible for the war of bombings in Belfast.

Early this morning, the previous capital was hit with its 15th blast in the last six weeks when an explosion rocked a social club in the city.

Five men were wounded, but officials said today they are not in serious condition.

Northern Ireland police chief Arthur Young, a British police official brought in after the Catholic-Protestant riots last summer, said more vigilance was in the social club bombing was in any of the previous 14 explosions in the city. He also said a burning fuse and a timing device were attached to the bomb.

Police Intensely Hunt

Six Arthur said police are intensifying their hunt for the bombers, but added he did not want to believe the same men were responsible for all the incidents the militant Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force has accepted responsibility for some of the blasts.

Sir Arthur also said he would not use the Special Powers Act, allowing preventive arrests, in connection with the bombing.

The blast was opposite a Roman Catholic church but the club was used mostly by employees of the city government electricity board.

Patrick Kennedy, a Republican MP, has charged that by leaving the club started fighting in the city, the nearby Catholic area, on their way to Protest Shankill.

'Che' Is Fined \$2,000 in N.Y. For Obscenity

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The author, producer and star of the controversial off-Broadway play "Che" were fined a day after being convicted of obscenity.

The play, which costars a young man who is courted by a woman who is a member of the cast, was found to be in violation of obscenity laws.

In announcing the sentence, the court found there was a need to differentiate between a play and a novel.

"What may be found in a novel to be redeeming social value is not at all sufficient to protect a performance containing raw and patently offensive material from the court's jurisdiction."

The decision noted that the activities on stage in "Che" were the gamut, with 38 different acts, of "simulated heterosexual copulation by nude performers, masturbation and three kind sodomy."

"We have concluded that 'Che' was without redeeming value," it ruled.

The play, which satirized the life of Cuban revolution leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara, opened last year. The defendants were arrested after a judge found the play.

Manila Police Chase Rioters As Quake Hits

MANILA, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Groups of young men in Manila tonight after a 6.5 magnitude earthquake hit the city, charged into and dispersed demonstrators in front of the Embassy.

At least 20 people were injured, including three police officers who were burned by Molotov cocktails thrown by rioters. Several students were taken to the hospital with wounds.

The police fired on a group of demonstrators who were trying to march on the presidential palace.

A strong earthquake rocked the city as police chased demonstrators through the streets. There were no immediate reports of damage but buildings away from the center were rocked for more than a second.

Ferdinand Marcos blamed the recent violent demonstrations on provocateurs who infiltrated student protest movements.

Identified members of the Young Makabayan, or Young Tagalog Makabayan, or Young Tagalog Movement, were among those who were arrested.

A teacher training school evacuated today and authorities ordered a second school closed after cracks appeared in its walls.

Earth Continues To Rise, Create Panic in Pozzuoli

POZZUOLI, Italy, Feb. 26 (UPI).—New earth movements under ancient city of Pozzuoli today caused a five-story school building to crack and unleashed new fears of a major geological upheaval.

Scientists said that they were checking the entire coastline of the bay of Naples to see if a natural phenomenon known as bradyseism or "slow" earth swelling was taking place.

A teacher training school evacuated today and authorities ordered a second school closed after cracks appeared in its walls.

Rail Users Rise After Air Crash

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—First-class and sleeping-car rail travelers between Italy, Switzerland, West Germany and the Benelux countries have increased by up to 30 percent since last Saturday's Swissair airliner crash, railroad officials said here.

All 47 people aboard the Tel Aviv-bound plane died in the crash, suspected to have been caused by sabotage.

Israel Detaining Some Arabs Despite End of Jail Terms

By Louis B. Fleming

NABLUS, Occupied Jordan, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Israeli occupation authorities have refused to release some Arab prisoners who have completed their prison terms in security cases.

A small number of the prisoners have been informed that they will now be held under administrative detention because their release would endanger security on the West Bank of the Jordan River, which was taken by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war.

The move has drawn bitter criticism from some Arab leaders and a new threat by some Arab lawyers to boycott the military courts. At least one of the leading lawyers here has decided to refuse all new security cases to protest the decision.

He had previously complained about the difficulties in defending clients because of the long periods of interrogation following arrest. During this period, the prisoners do not have access to legal counsel.

Israelis Respond

In the face of the new boycott threat, Israeli lawyers, including some with Communist party affiliations, are moving back into the area to offer their services in the military courts to the Arabs under security charges.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which is responsible for checking on the treatment of prisoners in an occupied territory under the Geneva Convention, has been seeking broader authority to confer with prisoners during the interrogation period because of repeated accusations that torture is used. None of these accusations has been proven.

Israeli officials confirmed that a "small number" of Arab security prisoners were being placed in administrative detention at the end of their prison terms. No names were given.

The step raised serious questions about the court system in the occupied territories.

Russian Charges On Terrorist Act Rejected by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Soviet allegations that the United States had concocted a false communiqué blaming Arabs for the destruction of an Israeli-bound Swiss airliner are "patently and totally false," a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, Carl Barth, said, however, "that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headquarters, in denying involvement in the crash, is reported to have stated that its Beirut spokesman's earlier claim of responsibility was unauthorized."

Mr. Barth commented on a Tass commentator's charge that the United States had manufactured the story in order to blame the front for the explosion, which killed 47 passengers.

Mr. Barth told newsmen that the United States believed "that all governments in the area have a responsibility for controlling the activities of individuals and organizations operating in or from their territories."

Eban in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today had a 90-minute meeting followed by a working lunch with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn. Mr. Eban also spent 30 minutes with Grand Duke Jean and made a courtesy call on Prime Minister Pierre Werner.

Services for Victims

ZURICH, Feb. 26 (AP).—Memorial services were held here today for the victims of the crash of a Swiss jetliner believed to have been caused by Arab sabotage.

Several hundred members of the families of the victims attended the ceremony in the main hall of the Congress House.

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PROFOTO - Vive le Reveu de Roland Petit - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle

LE PARISIEN LIBRE - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle

LES LETTRES FRANÇAISES - une majesté au met Reveu - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle

NEW-YORK TIMES - e Triomphe de Showmanship - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle - 221 Boulevard de la Chapelle

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Toronto Trio Steals Millions, Can't Cash In

TORONTO, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Three thieves yesterday walked off with \$6.8 million in a well-executed daylight bank robbery. All but \$25,000 was useless to them—it was in checks made out to the Ontario government.

The trio arrived at a Bank of Montreal branch only minutes after express guards brought two white canvas moneybags into the bank. The armed men entered before the guards had left but before the sacks were opened. One man stood at the door, the second held a gun on the staff and customers, and the third vaulted over the counter to get the sacks.

In crossing the counter, police said, he left his fingerprints. No shots were fired.

They went out the back door of the bank and fled in a car parked behind the building. One witness was able to take down the license number. Police later found the car, two hoods, ski jackets and non-negotiable checks in an underground parking lot.

The checks were made out to the Ontario Department of Transportation for payment for license plates and for the provincial sales tax. They were marked "for deposit only" and were impossible for the thieves to cash.

Police are examining the captured articles for fingerprints.

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The Faces of Antigone

President Pompidou addressed a joint session of Congress which was something short of a full turnout of legislators. The impolite and impolitic announcements by a few congressmen that they would boycott the sitting called attention to this fact; it also became plain that such ceremonies are seldom attended by all the lawmakers, and that, indeed, it is common practice to paper the House with sundry friends, family and official attendants. Mr. Pompidou fared no worse than most of his predecessors in this respect, and France was certainly not insulted in his person.

His address, capricious, very competently, the foreign policy his government pursues and, within the limits of the occasion, pointed up some of the major differences between that policy and the course of his hosts. In respect to Vietnam, the references to such differences were oblique; on the Middle East, it was more direct. The French president's remarks made it plain, again, that France, like the Soviet Union, wants Israel to renounce its military gains without guarantees, while the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Great Britain work out general conditions for a settlement and for guarantees to preserve it.

The United States would agree with Mr. Pompidou that Israel's military successes are "precarious and in the long run barren." But in the light of the history of the past

20 years, America also appreciates why Israel is convinced that neither the UN nor the Big Four have been able to present any acceptable alternatives; that while both France and the Soviet Union may be sincerely desirous of assuring Israel its right to existence, to security and the "free exercise of all the rights of an independent and sovereign state," neither country has done very much (recently, at least) in the direction.

In other words, while President Pompidou aptly quoted Antigone—"My vocation is not hatred, but love"—in an imperfect world, Antigone has many faces. The United States bears no hatred toward the Arab; France no hatred toward the Israeli. But each has different ways of showing its love, and to the Arab, as to the Israeli, it is the difference that is important, rather than the common desire for peace.

Presumably, in his private discussions with President Nixon, Mr. Pompidou was more specific about his hopes and fears for the Middle East; possibly ways to bridge the difference were explored. But behind the negotiations of the powers lie the harsh facts of the case, the growing fanaticism of the parties most directly concerned. The need for ameliorative action is undoubtedly urgent, but neither the form nor the substance of such action have emerged with any clarity.

Can We Afford to End the Draft?

As the debate warms up on the proposed all-volunteer armed forces, there is a good deal of talk about the risks of such a drastic innovation running counter to our national experience. As the President's commission notes in its current report, however, the draft is a holdover from two world wars and the subsequent cold war which led to large-scale military operations in Korea and Vietnam. Otherwise, an all-voluntary army has been our national policy because it reflects the nature of our society and the essence of our political principles.

It is quite proper, therefore, to direct the debate toward the question of whether it is feasible under present conditions to revert to our historic policy. The President's commission of eminent national figures, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, says that it is feasible in addition to being highly desirable. "A return to an all-volunteer force," it contends, "will strengthen our freedoms, remove an inequity now imposed on the expression of the patriotism that has never been lacking among our youth, promote the efficiency in the armed forces, and enhance their dignity."

Much of the steam goes out of the argument against drastic changes when it is realized that the present armed forces are made up predominantly of volunteers. About 500,000 men offer their services to the armed forces every year, and the commission concludes that at least half of them do so without thought of getting ahead or the draft. If this is a correct assessment, an all-volunteer force of 2.5 million men could be achieved by bringing in an additional 75,000 out of the 1.5 million who turn 19 every year. That would seem to be entirely feasible if the additional incentives and improved recruiting methods were provided.

The strongest argument advanced by the Gates Commission is that the gross inequities of the present system must be corrected. Not only does that system put the finger of Uncle Sam on a limited number of young men who must risk their lives in defense of their country, it imposes on these same young men a "tax-in-kind" which averages about \$3,600 per capita each year. This results from the fact that men entering the

services are paid only about 60 percent of what they would earn in civilian life. In effect they are subsidizing the nation in the sum of about \$2 billion a year. It is not a burden that is imposed uniformly among all young men in the same age bracket. Those singled out for this special "tax-in-kind" amount to only about 8 percent of the males who reach 19 each year. And they are forced to bear a financial burden about three times as great as comparable civilians who are not required to risk their lives.

This inequity cries to high heaven. We think the Gates Commission is entirely right in saying that it should be wiped out as promptly as possible regardless of what is done about the draft. To this end, it recommends a pay increase from \$180 to \$315 a month for military personnel during the first two years of service. With that inequity corrected, the commission believes, draft calls could be reduced to zero.

A question remains as to where the estimated \$2.7 billion needed for this purpose will be found in the tight budgetary outlook for 1971. The commission insists that the net effect of its recommendations will be to lower the cost of the armed forces by reducing turnover and training costs, improving efficiency and so forth. But the transfer of the so-called "tax-in-kind" on new servicemen to taxpayers in general will involve political problems that may not be readily solvable.

One other dividend from the proposal demands thoughtful consideration. The commission would maintain a "standby draft system" which could be activated by joint resolution of Congress at the request of the President. In other words, the President would have to go to Congress and face the public debate on drafting men for military service if he should launch a major military operation abroad. At present he can simply step up the draft quotas, as President Johnson did to support troops for Vietnam. This aspect of the proposal should have a special appeal for a Congress that is now eagerly seeking means of checking the President's ability to make war on his own responsibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou Visit

President Pompidou knew that he could not convince his National Press Club audience... He could only suggest again that the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict had to be found by the Big Four. This was said without much conviction, since Mr. Pompidou was well aware that one of the partners in this consultation—the U.S.S.R.—intends to maintain a situation of disorder and insecurity in that area. Mr. Pompidou, incidentally, admitted very frankly that Europe, and particularly France, would be vulnerable if Russia managed to establish itself in the Mediterranean.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

What has caused particular offense [in the United States] is the apparently tricky and slippery way in which France recently negotiated the substantial arms deal with Libya—without proper consultation or even

exchange of full information with Washington or London, and this at a time when France was supposed to be cooperating closely with these powers in seeking a Middle East settlement.

At the same time, what was construed as the markedly anti-Israel attitude of Gen. de Gaulle has been carried on, if in more muted form, by his successor, and arms continue to be withheld from Israel while its enemies are supplied.

However, too much need not be made of the anti-French demonstrations worked up or planned against Mr. Pompidou during his visit. He is a tough character, well able to look after himself, as evidenced by the alusively critical nature of his remarks to Congress about Vietnam.

What is important is that France should fully realize the importance of the role it ought at all times to play in Western councils.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 27, 1895

NEW YORK.—The obsequies of Frederick Douglass at Rochester City this afternoon were of a most impressive character. During the forenoon the remains lay in state in the City Hall, and all classes of the community reverently passed under the banner of the man who had done so much for the emancipation of his fellow men from the slavery of which he, too, had been a victim. The funeral was in the fullest sense a public function and all business was suspended.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 27, 1920

WASHINGTON.—Universal military training was struck out of the Military Bill as it was approved by the House Military Affairs Committee and reported to the House. The committee decided to make military training the subject of later legislation. The bill provides for a peace time army of 17,000 officers and 289,000 enlisted men. It places aviation as an independent arm and provides for 22 major generals and 48 brigadiers. This is a marked increase.



Dangers of a Volunteer Army

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Since serious history has been virtually abandoned in the history departments of many American universities, this report is bound to seem eccentric to some people. Yet you really have to use the light of history to see the danger of President Nixon's proposal for a volunteer army.

So far as these have been revealed, the calculations of the President's commission to study this matter look alarmingly optimistic. But the real danger is not that the scheme will not work. The danger is, rather, that it will work well enough, but with deeply noxious social and political side effects.

All of history teaches, in fact, that the forms of human life tend to be profoundly influenced by the way men make their wars. Even a very obscure military innovation can sometimes have enormous consequences. For example, heavy-armed horsemen fall off their horses, unless they are anchored by stirrups. The key feature of European feudalism was the domination of the battlefield by heavy-armed horsemen. Without stirrups, this domination would have been unthinkable.

Hence it was an epochal event when stirrups were first brought to Europe and the Middle East rather late in the era of barbarian invasions, and most probably by the obscure but savage tribe called the Pechenegs. But it seems unlikely that an early Byzantine general, getting ready to fight off the Pechenegs, can have said to himself: "The stirrups these awful people have brought from the Far East Asian steppes are likely to

change a great many things before the story is over."

Sheer unpredictability is, therefore, one factor to consider. Another factor is the way that great social changes flow from military changes, where this link can be more clearly discerned. Here, the story of classical Greece is the best illustration.

Very crudely speaking, the cavalry carried the main burden of battle in the early period when the horse-owning aristocrats ruled most of the Greek city-states. Then came the era of the heavy-armed infantry; and the more advanced states therefore ousted the aristocrats, and adopted the so-called "hoplite franchise," which meant giving control of the state to the persons able to afford infantry armor.

Alexander's Army

In Athens, however, the sea empire gave new leverage to the warriors of the fleet, who were recruited from poor citizens unable to pay for hoplite armor. That caused a third tremendous transformation. But in the end, Philip II of Macedonia and Alexander the Great organized the kind of army that Alexander led into Asia. Wherever the old city-states were almost automatically doomed, since none of them could possibly field this kind of an army.

These are very sobering points to have to weigh, in the age of the H-bomb. In our own age, with all its horrors, we are currently hearing shrill warnings against the military-industrial complex. And in some sense, the warnings are justified; and they afford another illustration of the obscure but crucial social-political process that is discussed above.

Without a military-industrial complex, after all, no nation nowadays can possibly be a serious nuclear power. The French and British, for instance, have the know-how to be serious nuclear powers. The French also have the desire. But both lack the wherewithal to pay for an adequate military-industrial complex, whereas the country and the Soviet Union have the wherewithal.

The Soviet Way

The people who cry out against the military-industrial complex have focused on the supposed power of the complex in this country. But what would they be saying if the generals in the Pentagon had vetoed the appointment of the civilian, Melvin Laird, and had insisted on Gen. Curtis LeMay as President Nixon's secretary of defense?

That was very nearly what happened in Moscow when Marshal Rodion Malinovsky died, and Marshal Andrei Grechko was made defense minister. The Soviet Presidium wanted a civilian to succeed Malinovsky. But the Russian version of the military-industrial complex was too strong for Russia's supposed ruling body. So Grechko was duly named.

In sum, impact of the new weapons has already quite gravely deformed the Soviet political system, albeit indirectly. What has happened thus far in America, meanwhile, is being grossly exaggerated. But introducing a volunteer army—what means a fully professional army cut off from civilian life and opinion—will be exactly like introducing a monkey wrench at random into a vital, complex and dangerous piece of machinery that we do not fully understand.

How Berlin Was Eclipsed

By C. L. Sulzberger

he used to seize that capital. On Jan. 26, 1970, Gavin wrote:

"We had made detailed plans for the First Allied Airborne Army to seize Berlin that spring... I remember in great detail the planning that took place and the rehearsal that we conducted at an airfield not far from Sigmaringen, France."

"Both Churchill and Eisenhower in their writings have discussed Berlin, but not that part of it... I since have gone into the matter quite thoroughly, and about the only question remaining is—just how much information did Stalin have, and when did he receive it?"

"I am convinced that he knew by late February or early March, of '45, that we were going to stop on the Elbe. His exchange of telegrams with Eisenhower, therefore, was somewhat of a game." Gavin speaks of an Allied plan code-named Operation Elphie, which he understands is still classified "Top Secret" in Washington (26 years later).

Germans Had Copy

Apparently, this plan was circulated in the autumn of 1944 and, Gavin has heard: "The Germans obtained a copy and had it translated into German in January of '45. I have seen a photograph of the German copy. The question is—did the Russians have a copy at this time? It seems likely that they did."

Gavin suspects treason of a high civilian official, might possibly have been involved, although "there are other ways they could have obtained a copy as well." He adds:

"The rehearsals to seize Berlin by parachute and glider took place in March of '45."

"On March 8, 1945, Gen. Ridgway wrote a memorandum to the First Allied Airborne Army in which he said: 'It is believed the reaction of the German mind will be tempered only influenced by the personal appearance of individual soldiers who participate in Operation Elphie. It is the intention of this headquarters to take into Elphie a dress as well as a field uniform.'"

Nevertheless, the project was canceled. According to Gavin: "On April 24, 1945, the First Allied Airborne Army sent a rather terse telegram to SHAEP [Eisenhower's headquarters] in which it stated that it was 'assuming' that airborne operations would not be used in Berlin, and requested 'clarification or confirmation.' The next day SHAEP replied: 'Airborne operations to Berlin under Elphie conditions will not be required...'

"About the kindest thing that one could say about that affair was that it was all very perplexing. Did Eisenhower really intend from the very beginning to carry out Elphie and stop on the Elbe? Or did he really intend to parachute into Berlin and seize it? I think we would have succeeded in capturing it if we had tried."

"One of the strange things about Eisenhower's conduct, too, is that in communicating with Stalin on March 28, according to Churchill, he did not mention the subject either to his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, or the combined chiefs of staff. This is very strange indeed."

German Labor Tandem To East-West Talks

By Arnold Beichman

PARIS.—While Chancellor Willy Brandt and Walter Ulbricht promote their way gingerly to some kind of an East-West rendezvous, the trade unions of West and East Germany are doing their own thing in tandem with their respective governments.

The vagueness in the foregoing paragraph is unavoidable because the negotiations between the powerful, Socialist-oriented West German Labor Federation, DGB, and the Communist-controlled East German grouping, FDGB, move at the same deliberate pace as the negotiations between both governments.

The only reason for describing the inter-union discussions is that they reflect what must be the difficulties, fairly well concealed, between Bonn and Pankow as pressure grows to discuss what, if anything, should or could be done about divided Germany.

If anything were to demonstrate the intermingling of West German trade unionism, and the Brandt government foreign policy, it is in the DGB's Ostpolitik as evidenced in an exchange of letters between the two national trade-union centers.

The West German DGB letter, dated Feb. 4, was addressed to A.H. Warnke, president of the East German FDGB, Heinz O. Vetter, DGB president who sent the letter, said that in an effort to help workers and maintain peace, the DGB had inaugurated a series of contacts with trade unions in Warsaw Pact countries. These contacts had their beginning with DGB meetings in Moscow last December with A. N. Sholepov, former Soviet secret police chief and now head of the Soviet trade unions.

Criticism Barred

Vetter assured Warnke that the DGB had no intention of mixing "in the affairs of other states" and further, that all intervention in the jurisdiction of another labor organization "is incompatible with the peaceful coexistence and the right of self-determination of members within their own unions." One can properly interpret Vetter's statement as a guarantee of East German immunity from criticism as to its labor policies, one of which admittedly is suppression of free collective bargaining and freedom of association.

This may be an unjust interpretation of Vetter's statement, since he argues in his letter that a free exposition of opinion by radio is necessary because the two organizations stand for different principles. He therefore proposes that each labor organization should publish its point of view in the publications of the other in the name of "an equitable judgment of the existing social systems and trade-union objectives." Presumably, there could be an "equitable" assessment of the significance of the Berlin wall or

imprisonment of East German without trial for political offenses or other attributes of the "existing" East German dictatorship.

The East German FDGB response to this letter was announced last week and was delivered to DGB headquarters, Düsseldorf, by two FDGB representatives. The letter suggested that the FDGB accepted Vetter's suggestion for the opening negotiations looking to the establishment of "normal relations" between the two labor organizations on the basis of "rights."

The rest of the East German labor leader's letter is the Communist line that the workers, peasants, intellectuals and sectors exercise the political will which creates the higher form of social organization of Socialism that the unions are working organizations which ensure democracy and social security, etc.

Obviously, should the West German labor leader, Vetter, suggest that East German labor unions are government stooges, the aspect of East-West negotiations would dim immediately. It is established among Iron Curtain ideologists that there are two kinds of truth—Socialist truth, which consists of lies and propaganda to be suppressed.

Place of Meeting

In any case, the FDGB suggests that the first meeting of labor organizations should be in the capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin. However, DGB prefers, the chairman of East and West German organizations could first meet to pre-arrange the joint meeting.

What is unusual in these negotiations is that while one of the Communist labor unions is government or party stooge, it is rare to see a labor organization in a democratic country and officially reflecting so heartily its government's policy.

How this works out in the weeks—the DGB has asked a March meeting of its active to pursue the project will be a momentous event in democratic trade unionism, which argued against too close identification between labor and government. Besides, it is an example of where a post-organization, the Trades Union Congress, a founder and sign of the Labor party, combat Wilson government on such as trade-union leaders feel justified.

The German labor movement has undertaken one of the maneuvers in its short history. Whether the move can succeed is exceedingly doubtful. Walter Ulbricht did not come to Moscow, that while he preside over the Moscow East German empire.

Letters

Race in the U.S.

Mr. Hendrik Spies, in his letter of Feb. 24, reveals both his "outrage" and his naivete. Why, any red-blooded American grammar-school kid knows that the causes of the Civil War were much more complicated than the eradication of slavery; that that "peculiar institution" could not be permitted to hinder America's manifesting its destiny.

Perhaps, Mr. Spies confuses the term "multiracial" with miscegenism; for the black race in America is segregated, and the yellow race (Indians) has been virtually exterminated, a situation which does not make for a "harmonious development of the multiracial community."

Furthermore, any precocious American high school student attends to the classic studies of Messrs. Chamberlain, Gobineau and Rosenberg, if he desires an intellectual exercise on theoretical racism. Why bother with popularizers such as Dr. Coon and his tapes?

At any rate, any adult American knows that the problem in the United States did not originate at the bus stop, nor will it end with a bus ride. That problem has its antecedent in the centuries of slavery, entered into by the slave holders and those blacks (among whom were my ancestors) who accepted

it. Now, that contrast is abrogated, by any possible means on the grounds that it is hope in the latter part of the 20th century and, also, for the concept attain that "harmonious development" which Mr. Spies mentions.

THOMAS W. HARRIS

Paris.

Mr. Spies has said it all: the great taboo of our century, is subjected in our time to the same treatment as the Victorian era, as we shall see in the near future the same disastrous results.

RAYMOND YOUNG

St. Cloud, France.

To Each His Own

Welcome back to Rorschach-kind of People.

Falma de Mallorca.

Lost Riggings

In letters, Feb. 19, Mr. Spies protests the "rigged" trial so-called "Chicago Seven" a "paranoid judge." Interest enough, this would be one of the first trials in history to be held in a not-guilty-the-principal-the-accused-of all that "rigging."

CYRIL H. HARRIS

Memaco.

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Schiller Sees New Steps to Halt Inflation

Wants to Drain Money Out of the Economy

BONN, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The West German government probably will have to take new measures to stabilize the economy because manufacturers are unwilling to raise their prices and workers insist on "extreme" wage increases, the Ministry of Economics said today.

The ministry's monthly report was issued on the eve of an economic cabinet meeting called by Chancellor Willy Brandt to consider proposals to drain money out of the economy while at the same time depressing prices.

Economics Minister Karl Schiller was proposing a plan:

- To require all income and wage tax payers to pay their next quarterly payment 30 days ahead of schedule.

- To temporarily increase the net income and wage tax quarterly payment by 10 percent, that amount to be credited to each taxpayer at the end of the year.

- To lower the turnover tax from 11 to 10 percent to depress retail prices.

Considerable opposition to the plan was reported within Mr. Brandt's own Social Democratic party, particularly from its labor union wing, which rejected Mr. Schiller's proposal to increase taxes paid by wage earners, even temporarily.

Prices Rising

The ministry's report admitted that by the middle of January the effects of October's revaluation of the mark, which cut import prices, still had not taken an effect on retail food prices.

The ministry said that while prices were rising unusually rapidly—the cost-of-living index jumped in January by 1.2 percent to each a level of 3.5 percent above that for the same month a year earlier—the rate of growth of new orders is slowing.

The falling pressure of new orders and the unbridled rise in prices are a constellation which confronts the government with a dilemma, the ministry said.

"The task of stabilizing without stagnation would be much easier on the one hand the enterprises would refrain from taking full advantage of the available room for maneuver and on the other hand the employees would not use present situation on the labor market to make extreme wage demands," the ministry said.

Schiller Sees Battle

BONN, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Mr. Schiller said today he is ready to fight critics of his program of measures to cool the economy. Decisive battles are imminent, he said at the annual meeting of the West German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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PROFESSIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Nixon's Budget Hides Restrictions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—President Nixon's budget is probably a good deal more restrictive in its economic impact than appears on the surface, a new analysis reveals.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has made the first breakdown of the budget on what is known as the "high employment budget" concept. This modern method of analysis adjusts the raw budget figures of receipts and outlays to give what economists regard as a more sophisticated picture of whether the budget is restrictive or expansionary, deflationary or inflationary.

The new analysis shows that by the second half of this calendar year, the budget on a "high employment" basis will show a massive surplus, at an annual rate of \$13.1 billion, the surplus will also be large, at \$9.2 billion, about the same as the quarterly average for 1969.

Other Method Shows Stimulus

By contrast, on the "national income account" basis—which is close to the ordinary budget figures—the budget appears to swing sharply away from restraint and toward stimulus in this calendar year.

The surplus on this basis reached a peak of \$13.5 billion in the second quarter of last year, fell to \$7 billion by the fourth quarter, will drop to balance in the first half of 1970 and will swing to a small deficit of \$1.1 billion in the second half of this year.

The crucial difference in the two concepts is their treatment of receipts. The ordinary and national income accounts budgets treat actual receipts or actually accrued tax liabilities. The "high employment" budget treats receipts as they would have been if the economy were operating at full employment capacity.

The concept was developed about ten years ago to help explain a puzzle. The budget was constantly showing deficits and yet the economy continued to grow. The explanation turned out to be that the sluggishness of the economy caused the deficits by holding down receipts.

Later, in 1964 with this view in mind, tax rates were reduced. The economy picked up and the budget deficit, until Vietnam, was reduced. Receipts increased despite the tax cut.

The conclusion drawn was that tax rates had been too high, relative to spending, even though the budget had been showing deficits.

Reason for Market Divergence

The reason for the marked expected divergence this year between the national income accounts and high employment budgets is the expected slowdown in the economy. Through most of the year, the government's estimates, the economy will be operating at well below capacity. Thus, hypothetical "high employment" receipts are much larger than actual receipts—about \$13 billion higher in the last half of 1970.

The "high employment" budget not only worked well in helping to explain the sluggishness of the late 1950s and early 1960s, it also worked well in the opposite case—the excessive budgetary stimulus and inflationary boom from late 1966 until the end of 1968.

Many analysts consider it to be the best measure of the impact of fiscal policy. If this view is right, as the St. Louis Fed reports, the President's "program is restrictive in its economic effects" and will tend to thwart any tendency toward a resumed boom in the economy.

He warned that the reduction in defense outlays "will cause some further adjustments in defense and defense-oriented industries." But, he added, "it will release resources that can be diverted to high-order priorities, including environmental quality, crime reduction, the family assistance plan, airports and airways, among others."

Later, American Stock Exchange president Ralph S. Saul discussed the increasing role of institutional investors in the stock market and warned that it "contains within it forces that can change the public marketplace."

Mr. Saul, whose staff has been studying the problems of allowing mutual funds and other institutions to become exchange members, said that, because of the increasing participation of large-scale investors, "it is not prudent for you to assume that your expectations for the marketplace—fair and orderly markets, liquidity, broad public distribution and adequate regulation—are expectations that will always be met."

He said the institutions reduce the amount of stock available for trading and the number of individual public buy and sell orders.

Cautious Money Managers

He cautioned that money managers "must seriously begin to think about" their public responsibilities. He questioned the "performance" concept, rapid-turnover trading which has boomed market volume and said "to set such market apportionment objectives may force money managers to take risks conflicting with their fiduciary responsibilities or to abuse the public markets in an effort to obtain quick gains."

Mr. Saul said admitting the institutions to exchange membership "granting an economic privilege to a large and powerful segment of the financial industry"—could cut into the rights of others who participate in the markets. "If institutions become members of the exchange, their entry might so reduce or eliminate independent broker-dealers that access to the market by institutions could eventually deny access to the market for smaller investors," he said.

Presenting the report in parliament, Bonn's Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said that farmers would face even stronger competition in the event of the entry of British and other agricultural products into the Common Market.

The farm industries of would-be members—besides Britain, Denmark, Norway and Iceland—were highly streamlined with low prices for agricultural produce and modern farms and market structures, Mr. Ertl told deputies.

Productivity Up

Since 1950, the start of West Germany's rapid post-war reconstruction and industrialization, the nation's agriculture tripled its productivity, but its share in the gross national product dropped from 10 percent to 3.4 percent in the same span, the report said.

More Layoffs Set By Ford Motor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Ford Motor Co. announced today that it would close six of its 17 assembly plants in the United States in March for periods ranging from five to 11 days.

A total of 17,000 employees will be laid off because of the closings.

Total auto industry layoffs are approaching 30,000 workers.

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Net Declines At Firestone As Sales Rise

Company Cites Array Of Increased Costs

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said today that profits in the first quarter ended Jan. 31 fell 6.2 percent.

The decline, the company said, reflected continuing increases in costs of raw materials, labor, services and supplies.

Net slipped to \$18.6 million, or 66 cents a share, from \$20.33 million, or 70 cents a share, in the 1968 quarter.

Sales in the latest period were up 5 percent at \$512.3 million from the year-earlier's \$488.9 million total.

American Chain & Cable

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 201.8 194.7
Profits (millions) 6.01 5.01
Per Share 2.42 2.02

American National Gas

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 524.9 495.3
Profits (millions) 51.0 47.7
Per Share 3.29 3.08

Coca Cola

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 158.3 148.4
Profits (millions) 18.9 15.3
Per Share 3.45 3.14

Chicago Pneumatic Tool

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 42.23 37.27
Profits (millions) 5.5 5.3
Per Share 1.12 1.09

Federal-Mogul Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 66.1 64.4
Profits (millions) 3.71 3.58
Per Share 0.65 0.62

General Cable Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 263.3 263.4
Profits (millions) 14.33 13.96
Per Share 2.50 2.44

Heerner-Waldorf

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 62.06 55.14
Profits (millions) 2.97 2.6
Per Share 0.45 0.40

Lincoln National Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 57.47 58.18
Profits (millions) 45.22 51.5
Per Share 1.01 0.94

North American Philips

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 548.9 505.3
Profits (millions) 21.33 19.4
Per Share (diluted) 2.38 2.14

Northeast Airlines

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 122.1 111.7
Profits (millions) (21.06) (24.2)
Per Share (2.15) (2.38)

Otis Elevator

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 28.03 20.81
Profits (millions) 2.94 2.97
Per Share 2.94 2.97

Pepsi Co.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 949.4 842.3
Profits (millions) 45.18 44.45
Per Share 2.33 2.10

Roper Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 4.97 6.13
Profits (millions) 2.18 2.71
Per Share 2.18 2.71

U.S. Industries

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 1,033.0 890.8
Profits (millions) 60.94 49.93
Per Share 2.12 1.80

Wallace Murray Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 223.1 212.2
Profits (millions) 11.77 11.16
Per Share 2.65 2.51

Zenith Radio

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 39.62 47.32
Profits (millions) 2.08 2.50
Per Share 2.08 2.50

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Gundy Securities

(Continued on next page)

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1970

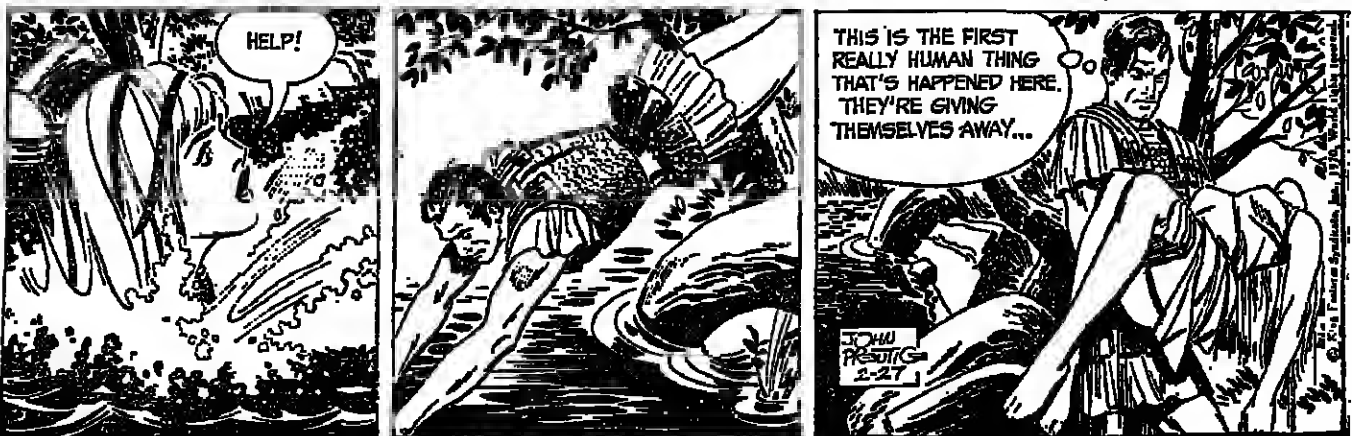
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Montreal Stocks

هَذَا مِنْ أَجْلِ

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Yesterday's Jumbled JEWEL HURRY ORIGIN SYMBOL
Answer: A cover-up in Indrag--"HOOSIERY"

BOOKS

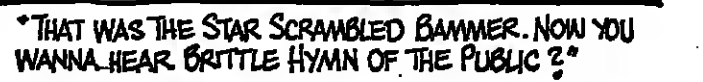
THE DEATH OF THE PAST

By J. H. Plumb. Houghton Mifflin. 153 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

61					62				
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI BARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Yesterday's Jumble: JEWEL HURRY ORIGIN SYMBOL (Answers tomorrow)

CROSSWORD

By Will We

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14							15		16		
17							18				
22	23					24				25	
26					27				28		
29				30				31	32		
33			34					35			
			36				40			41	
42	43	44					45			46	
47						48	49			50	
51				52					53		
54			55						56		
59									60		
61						62			63		

Yesterday's Jumbies JEWEL HURRY ORIGIN SYMBOL
Answers 4 covered in Indiana - "HOOSIERY"

Rangers Pad Lead To 4 Points

But Lose Marshall for Bruin Game

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The New York Rangers took the National Hockey League's East Division into Boston tonight with a bit of breathing room in the challenging Bruins.

The guy who provided that room—veteran Donnie Marshall—won't be there. Marshall had the day in New York's Hill Hospital with a possible strain of his left shoulder.

Marshall's disputed second goal that gave the Rangers a 2-1 decision over St. Louis last night, opening a 4-point lead for New York in the East over idle Boston.

The Rangers were leading, 1-0, when Arnie Brown's 13th of the season when Marshall came into the St. Louis zone and a high shot at goalie Jacques Plante.

Marshall's stick shot into the air and the light didn't go on. But Art Skov signaled that he had gone into the net.

Plante argued the call and Marshall, the goal judge, said he didn't see the score. It stood and the Rangers led it when, 17 seconds later, Brown scored for St. Louis.

In the third period, with the Bruins pressing for the tying goal, Marshall checked Gary Sabourin out of the boards and wrenched his shoulder on the play.

The injury comes on top of the ones to all-star defenseman Nelson and Brad Park.

Canadiens 3, Penguins 2

Marshall moved to within a point of second-place Boston by losing to Pittsburgh, 3-2, on a power-play goal by Rene Lemarie and Serge Gauthier. Both goals came with Marshall's Jim Morrison in the box.

Maple Leafs 4, Seals 1

Marshall bunched three goals in that period to whip Oakland, with goalie Marv Edwards, who only his second game since 1961, recording the victory.

North Stars 3, Kings 2

Marshall's winless streak was snapped by 19 games with Los Angeles gaining a 3-3 tie against the North Stars on Dick Duff's period goal. The Kings have won in 12 games.

Honorary White Japanese Refuse South African Visas

OKYO, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—The Japan Racing Association announced tonight it would decline a request for South African visas to Japanese jockey Seizo Masuoka.

Two days ago, a South African Ministry announcement said Masuoka would not be given a visa to enter the country to ride in national races over the next weeks.

Today, the South African government reversed its decision. It said Masuoka would be given a visa to enter the country to ride in national races over the next weeks.

The Japan Racing Association said after an emergency meeting of its directors that Masuoka would not go to South Africa because his riding schedule here for next week had already been fixed and the initial rejection.

In Johannesburg, Interior Minister Lourens Muller explained his government's second thoughts by saying: "As a result of new facts which have been laid before me, I reconsidered the position and granted the visa to the two men—Masuoka and the other Japanese jockey, Seizo Masuoka."

Muller declined to say what the new facts were—or why the visas had been refused initially. The ban caused an outcry in both South Africa and abroad and it was feared it could blow up into a new international controversy over the country's apartheid policy.

For some time Japanese have been accorded the status of "honorary whites" in South Africa, entitling them to the privileges of the white population. The visa refusal accordingly came as a surprise to the Japanese officials and to South African sportsmen.

Kidd Loses Final In Slalom at Pro Meet

VERBIE, Switzerland, Feb. 26 (AP)—Exhausted from the 13 runs he needed to win the giant slalom title yesterday, American Billy Kidd lost the final of the professional world slalom championships today.

Kidd, who won the Alpine combined title earlier this month and then turned pro, twice touched poles in the two runs on parallel tracks and finally was eliminated by a fall, conceding the title to little-known Austrian racer Kurt Rechner.

Yesterday, Kidd beat Egon Zimmermann of Austria in the giant slalom final.

Norway Sextet Upsets Switzerland by 4-2

BUCHAREST, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Norway upset Switzerland, 4-2, in the Group "B" world ice hockey championships and defeated the United States and West Germany both 1-0 today, for the lead in the round-robin tournament with a 2-0 record.

The Swiss, considered the team most likely to give the Americans trouble, now have a 1-1 record.

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST	SOUTH
Bloomington 81, West Chester 74.	Carroll 71, N.C. State 68.
Springfield 80, American Int. 82 (ot).	No. Carolina 86, Va. Tech 70.
Norfolk 81, Syracuse 83.	Louisville 107, Georgetown (Ky.) 85.
Duquesne 105, Xavier (Ohio) 68.	West Va. 12, Maryland 75.
Lehigh 86, Lafayette 83.	Rollins 82, Tampa 81.
La Salle 72, Rider 68.	Ge. Southern 85, Valdosta St. 86.
St. Bonaventure 91, Colgate 88.	Ky. Wesleyan 88, Akron 82.
Pitt. 75, Washington (Pa.) 85.	Bellevue 88, Austin Peay 78.
Marquette 87, C.W. Post 68.	La. Tech 84, Southwest La. 82 (ot).
Bruch 78, Pratt 70.	Northwest La. 108, Southeast La. 68.
St. Francis (N.Y.) 107, O'Connell 81.	MIDWEST
Kings Point 87, C.W. Post 68.	Marshall 81, Kent St. 82.
Cortland 84, Potsdam 78.	Ohio U. 93, Loyola (Ind.) 78.
St. Joseph 84, Adelphi 82.	Northern Ill. 87, De Paul 78.
Amherst 81, Middlebury 74.	Southern Ill. 80, Ind. St. 81.
Drexel 88, Upsilon 88.	St. Thomas 84, Our Lady 84.
Fairleigh Dickinson 83, Bridgeport 71.	Marquette 88, St. John's (Minn.) 47.
Penn. St. 104, Marquette 80.	Rio Grande 120, Urbana 128.
Manassas 81, Kutztown 80.	SOUTHWEST
Susquehanna 105, York 78.	North Texas 81, St. Louis 82.
Austintown 118, Clark 82.	Aquinas Christian 78, Wayland Bapt. 87.
Rocky Hill 87, Alfred 65.	PAC WEST
Calif. (Pa.) 115, Lock Haven 83.	Air Force 105, Regis 78.
Vermont 101, Norwich 78.	Deaver 75, Southern Colo. 87.
Seton Hall 88, Wash. State 82.	
Maine 80, Colby 84.	
Seton Hall 88, Wash. State 82.	
Rhode Island 81, Providence 74.	

Southerly Winds, Other Fans

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 26 (NYT)—The manager, Gil Hodges, was leaning against a batting cage, his cool precise eyes snapping pictures of the Mets. When someone asked: "How do they look this year?"

Hodges looked at the sky, glowering with the threat of rain at 11 a.m., adjusted his mental light meter, snapped two more pictures, and said: "Two early to tell." Then he smiled, a private gesture that intimidates or warms people, according to his moods, and added: "I'll know by 3 o'clock."

There is no strong sense of reality in baseball spring training, certainly not in the Mets' camp on this first day of full squad practice. It is generally conceded that the team has no openings, that it strengthened itself with trades during the winter, and that any new names on the roster will be due to catastrophe or an incredible flash of talent.

But men are trying. Bobby Piffl, the "28th man," who didn't make the World Series squad, is working out as a catcher this spring. Now 26, the slim utility infielder wants to increase his value to this or some other club and after eight professional years perhaps last a full season in the majors. He finds his biggest problem is finding a comfortable position to catch. He considers himself a pretty good student of the game, and says that most big-league pitchers call their own games anyway.

Sound Effects

The pitchers have been here for a week. Jerry Koosman is fond of saying that he might not make this club if he was a rookie now, and he says it seriously enough to avoid sounding smug. But then he smiles and says that as a veteran he might be allowed a poor spring and still be on the roster opening day, thus spoiling the effect.

Tom Seaver seems to be working very hard. He always sweats a great deal, which helps his slurve and dedicated image. Yesterday, in a hot sun, while the rest of the pitchers and catchers were lounging, he was doing sit-ups and one of the many elderly couples at the Mets' spring training site edged closer.

"There's your Seaver," said the man.

"My, he's gained some weight," said the woman.

"From living it up," said the man, sourly. Vacationers, pensioners and local folks have come in numbers to watch the Mets at a recreation complex called Payson Field in a northern corner of the city. The Mets used to practice downtown, and many older and poorer people came to the early practice, old women who strolled out from nearby rooming houses and old men, knowledgeable fans, stained mahogany by years in this sun.

Cheo Choo Steps Here

But Payson Field is convenient only to those who drive, and so the pitchers seem younger, more suburban. There is no charge to watch the Mets, but there is also no clear sense of what they are doing on the four practice fields named after four Mets officials—Bob Scheffing,



Gil Hodges leading Mets during workout. No sense of reality.

Joe MacDonald, Whitey Herzog and Nelson Brubaker. The man who painted the signs on the fields was Clarence Coleman, a Met catcher who has never gotten back up to the big club for any length of time after being an original Met. But he has left his nickname, in small letters on each sign: Cheo Choo.

Among the recent visitors here was the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, a tall, broad lawyer with a friendly smile and cheeks pinkening on his tour of the baseball camps. Kuhn called a press conference, strode into the room, whipped off his jacket, sat down and proceeded to say "no comment" to every question regarding the only two possible realities of this spring—the suspension of Denny McLain and the suit of Curt Flood.

Kuhn, in his firm though benevolent, fraternal yet lawfully way—he is capable of saying "tallies" and "not one jot or tittle" in the same sentence—made it clear that baseball is being affected by the same crosswinds the rest of society is feeling. He said: "Boat rocking is somewhat typical of the times."

Another visitor was Louis Kleppel, old and stout, who cheered the Mets in 1962 down here, wept for them as "balconies" in the Polo Grounds, and sat on a bench near the clubhouse yesterday, comfortable in his character and confident to all. "This is not necessary, the Mets will repeat. They have a tight defensive unit. You heard it here."

Duke Upsets North Carolina State Five

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Duke could upset the apparent in next week's Atlantic Coast Conference championship basketball tournament at Charlotte against nationally ranked South Carolina, North Carolina and North Carolina State.

The unranked Blue Devils stamped themselves as the tournament dark horse by upsetting 14th-ranked N.C. State last night, 71-69, on free throws by Don Blackman and Dick Devenzio in the last 30 seconds.

The Blue Devils did it on the road, too, and they didn't collapse after losing an 18-point lead at 33-17 and falling behind by 4 points midway of the second half.

Third-ranked St. Bonaventure turned back Canisius, 81-68, at Clemson and 12th-ranked North Carolina routed Virginia Tech, 86-70, at Chapel Hill in other games involving teams in the Associated Press top twenty.

Bowling Green shaded Western Michigan, 75-74, at home to keep alive its hopes of tying Ohio University for the Mid-American Conference title. Ohio U. routed Chicago Loyola, 93-70.

Charlie Scott of North Carolina closed out his home-court career by scoring 28 points and grabbing 13 rebounds against Virginia Tech. Bob Lanier led NCAA-bound St. Bonaventure to its eighth straight victory with 23 points against Canisius although he sat out most of the game because of foul trouble.

Niagara, also NCAA-bound, closed its home season by opening a 15-point lead and withstanding a Syracuse rally to win, 81-83. Calvin Murphy of Niagara fouled out with about two minutes left after scoring 24 points.

John Pultz scored 26 points for Rhode Island as the Rams beat Providence twice in the same season for the first time in 18 years. The score was 81-74.

Lehigh qualified for the Middle Atlantic Conference playoffs tomorrow by shading Lafayette, 86-83, in a special playoff game.

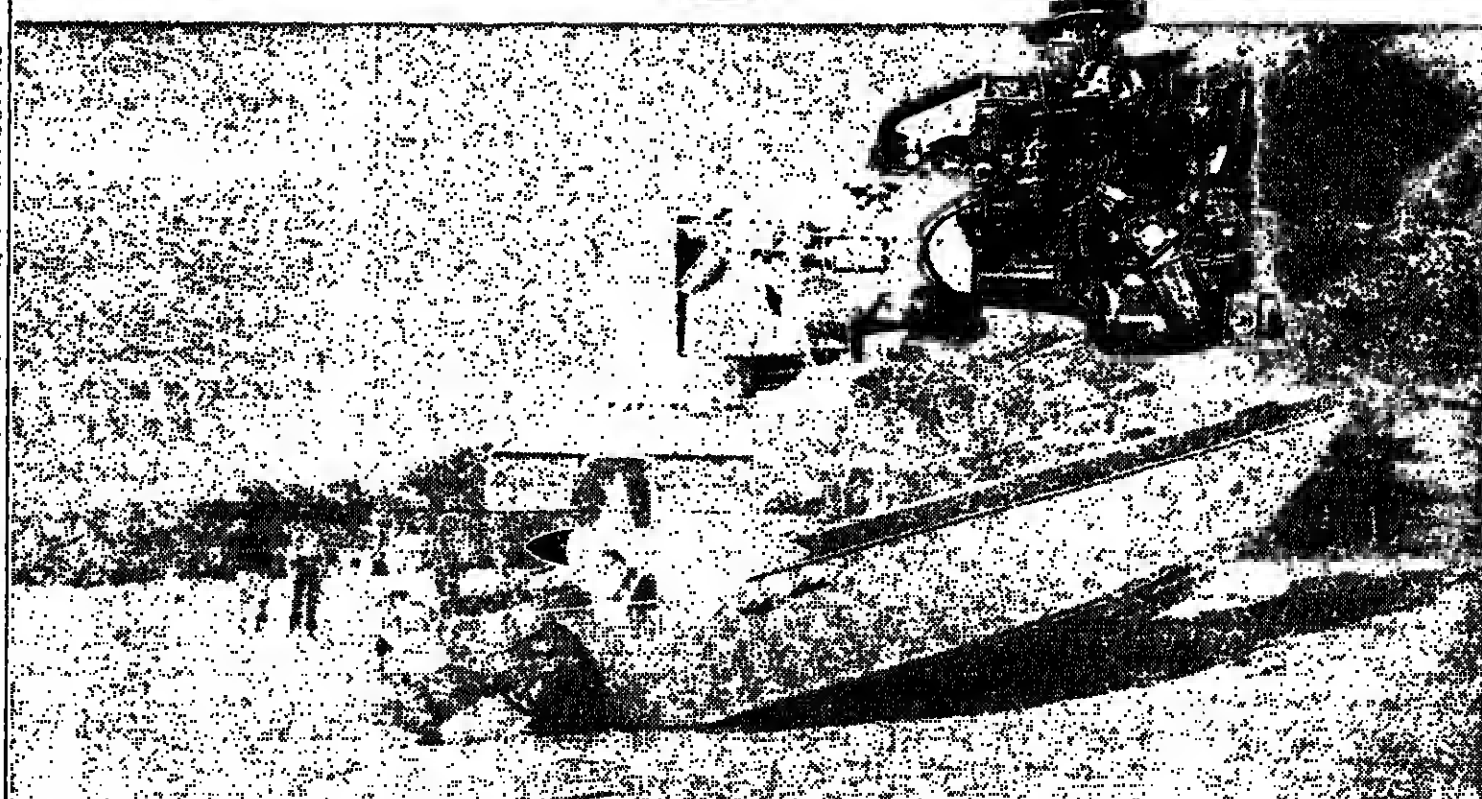
Louisville warmed up for its crucial Missouri Valley game with Drake Saturday by crushing Georgetown (Ky.), 107-85, behind Mike Gross's career high of 33 points.

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